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THE *Dolphin* matter is still in *statu quo*. Naval matters generally are quiet, the Department's time being occupied principally in receiving communications from the committees of Congress.

In this number of the JOURNAL we present the long-awaited Report of the Fortifications Board. Some tables have been for convenience summarized, and a few condensations made, but the great importance of this elaborate document fully justifies the space we have accorded to it.

We learn that Senator MANDERSON, writing to an Army officer, says: "I will gladly co-operate with Senator HAWLEY in securing the passage of any desirable bill for the relief of those whom the country should protect and care for, and I fancy the hardships endured by those in the Indian service are not always fully recognized."

GENERAL A. McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., in a recent report as to the post schools of Fort Douglas, says: "I think that at almost any post, educated officers might prepare themselves to read well prepared papers, or to lecture upon such subjects as have been to them a recreation in their leisure hours, and that this would be an intellectually stimulating influence to the enlisted men." Were such a practice to be generally adopted at our garrisoned posts, there is little doubt that "education in the Army" would be materially advanced.

We printed in the JOURNAL of January 23, the bill of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, authorizing the appointment of Army officers as attachés to foreign legations. It provides that officers shall be assigned one each to the legations at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople, their duties being to secure accurate information concerning foreign armies and military affairs in general. This plan, recalls the one which the Adjutant General of the Army suggested some time ago in connection with the proposed Bureau of Army Intelligence.

ELSEWHERE we give an account of the death at the hands of Mexican troopers, while in pursuit of the hostile Apaches, of that gallant soldier, Captain EMMET CRAWFORD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, whose efficient and valuable services in connection with Indian affairs have so often been testified to by his superior officers. The Mexican troops seem, from the despatches, to have taken Captain CRAWFORD's command for hostiles, owing to the darkness, and the latter's scouts in returning the fire of the Mexicans, killed their Captain. Since 1861 the gallant CRAWFORD has borne arms for his country, much of the time in the field, and by his death the Army loses one of its bravest officers and a model soldier.

REPRESENTATIVE HARMER has taken the initiative toward securing the much needed legislation in behalf of the enlisted men of the Navy, which the present Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting so earnestly advocates, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy for the first fiscal year. He introduced in the House on Tuesday bills providing for their retirement after 30 years of service; to furnish them with libraries while on vessels of war; to allow them clothing, free of cost, upon the first

enlistment; to allow discharged seamen a home upon receiving ships between enlistments, and to authorize the deposit of portions of their earnings with paymasters.

MR. M. S. THOMPSON, in charge of the files and records of the Navy Department, is engaged upon the much needed work of compiling into book form all general orders, circulars, etc., which have emanated from the Navy Department and all its bureaus, including the Marine Corps and Office of the Judge Advocate General, since 1863. A similar work compiled by P. A. Engineer HARRIE WEBSTER, U. S. N., in 1881, affords much assistance in working up the new index, but as that work did not include all the bureau circulars, and as several years have elapsed since Mr. WEBSTER's index was issued, there is still considerable work for the new compiler. The new book will be indexed thoroughly, so that little difficulty will be experienced in referring to any subject that may be needed. It will prove convenient and valuable to officers and others, who find difficulty in keeping circulars as they now are unbound.

WE gave in the JOURNAL last week the report made to Secretary ENDICOTT on the adoption of the English or continental MORSE code for visual signalling, that is, by flag, torch, etc. It is understood that the Board at first favored the adoption of the American MORSE code for visual signalling, but after practical test on ranges varying from a few hundred yards to eight miles in length, it was found that the difficulties arising from the spaced letters would render the code a very uncertain and dangerous one in the hands of persons who were not expert signalists, and that often even the most expert operators were liable to make errors in reading the spaced letters, and others composed entirely of dots, where such letters were not skilfully represented by the motions of the sending flagman. The American MORSE code, however, is, as the report shows, recommended for retention on the military telegraph lines.

It is proposed by some of the friends of the late Lieutenant-Commander H. H. GORRINGE, to mark his last resting-place with a suitable memorial. By the liberality of the Rockland Cemetery Company, an eligible lot in their grounds, near Sparkill, has been secured. The site commands a wide view of the Hudson River, and an appropriate shaft there reared will be visible for a long distance up and down the stream. It is not intended that the memorial shall be a costly one, \$2,500 being considered sufficient to pay for the work complete and set in place. As it is necessary that a few persons should take charge of the matter, Mrs. A. B. STONE, Mrs. S. L. M. BARLOW, and Mr. NOAH BROOKS have agreed to serve as a committee to collect funds and see that the work is properly carried forward, and they will be glad to receive contributions, by check or otherwise, for the purpose indicated. Checks or money-orders should be addressed to the order of Mr. A. B. STONE, 35 Wall St., New York.

THE promptness with which Congress passed the bill appropriating nearly a half million dollars for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange, site and building, in New York, for Army purposes, indicates a spirit of good feeling on the part of our legislators toward the Army, which would seem to be very encouraging to further Army legislation. To begin with, the bill passed the Senate the same

day it was reported from the committee—an unusual occurrence, as measures of any importance, as a rule, have to take their turn upon the calendar. When it went to the House, the Military Committee held a special meeting for its consideration, and immediately agreed to report it back favorably. It was reached in its regular order on the calendar, and passed after some little debate by a vote of ayes, 143; noes, 25. The opposition which developed in the House was not against the purpose of the bill itself. As passed by the House, the bill divides the sum into \$250,000 for the purchase and \$200,000 for alterations. The Senate readily concurred in the amendments.

FROM the few bills of an Army and Navy nature borne on the calendars of the two houses, it would seem to the casual observer that the Committees are not making much progress with the measures before them. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is a great deal of preliminary work attending the consideration of a bill after it has been introduced. First it is referred to a committee, and then must go to a sub-committee, usually consisting of one member, whose duty it is to obtain from the Department and other sources all the papers he can bearing on the subject. If it is a private measure, a few words of explanation by the member investigating it will be sufficient to secure the sanction of the other members; but if it has more than an individual bearing it is subjected to the same discussion and consideration as if before the House or Senate, as the case may be. It takes time to do all this. Most of the bills which have been referred to the committees are under investigation by the sub-committees, and until they have received information from the departments very little can be done.

THE report of the Army Fortification Board having gone to Congress, we may expect, in a very short time, to hear what the two Congressional committees have to say on the subject of heavy ordnance. Senator HAWLEY and Representative RANDALL have both been engaged this week, we learn, in preparing the reports of their respective committees, and the latter will call a meeting of his committee on Saturday or Monday next to consider what he has written. Until then it cannot be known what consideration they will give to the report of the Fortification Board. Both committees are extremely reticent about what they will report, but it is probable that they do not know themselves yet what to submit. The trouble, we think, is that there are too many committees investigating the subject. What is to be desired more than anything else is to present a report in such a way as to insure an appropriation. In addition to the special committees, there is the sub-committee in charge of the regular appropriation bill. This would seem to be the regular channels through which to get the appropriation, but as Mr. RANDALL's special committee are in favor of reporting a separate bill, appropriating money for guns, that committee will be forced to content itself with bringing in a bill providing for the usual small amount for fortifications. We are of the opinion at present, however, that whatever appropriation is made this year for heavy guns, either large or small, it will come through the regular fortification appropriation bill, and the conferees of the two houses at the close of the session will practically have the deciding of the great question—Shall we have the money or shall we not?

REPORT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1886.

THE Board convened by order of the President has the honor to submit the following report:

The reports of the Chief of Engineers of the Army have annually laid before the country the condition of the national defenses, and attention is specially invited to those of 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1884.

Without enlarging upon this subject, it suffices to state that the coast fortifications, which in 1880 were not surpassed by those of any country for efficiency, either for offence or defence, and were entirely competent to resist vessels of war of that period, have, since the introduction of rifled guns of heavy power and of armor plating in the navies of the world, become unable to cope with modern iron or steel-clad ships of war; far less to prevent their passage into the ports destined for attack.

Prior to 1860 the largest gun in service was the 10-inch Rodman smooth-bore, the energy of whose projectile was 2,000 foot-tons. The forts of that period were more than competent to resist its projectile; it should form, therefore, no subject of reproach because at present they cannot withstand the shock of 20,000, 30,000, and 45,000 foot-tons of energy, without mentioning the new guns under construction expected to deliver 61,000 foot-tons of energy. On the other hand, the assumption should not be made that existing fortifications may not be effective at short range against unarmored or light armored ships. At many sites, also, they are of indispensable value as citadels or keeps to secure the position against attacks by land, and as flanking works for torpedo lines.

The property at stake exposed to easy capture and destruction would amount to billions of dollars, and the contributions which could be levied by a hostile fleet upon our seaports should be reckoned at hundreds of millions.

Our nearest neighbor, though reasoning from the past, she should have no occasion to dread a naval attack from us, has nevertheless constructed armored forts at Halifax and Bermuda, both as a refuge for her fleets and as outposts for offensive operations.

The Gun Foundry Board has estimated that it would require at least three years to establish proper plant for the construction of modern guns. It would in all probability require two years more to get out and prove the first 16-inch gun. That there may be no delay in mounting the guns as fast as completed, the work upon the extensive foundations for the gun emplacements, as well as magazines, shell-rooms, engine-rooms, and other constructions necessary for the service of the guns, should be commenced at the earliest moment.

The first in the order of the duties imposed upon the Board is "to examine and report at what ports fortifications or other defences are most urgently required."

The objects against which a naval attack would be directed are:

First, the important commercial ports, containing, in addition to the shipping, large magazines of the products of commerce, and which are, on account of public and private wealth, tempting marks to an enemy. Such cities are also railroad centres, and their capture by an enemy would derange not only the internal commerce by land, but also interfere with the transportation of troops and matériel of war; and this might occur at critical junctures during military operations. And if, in addition, these places should be the sites of Navy-yards, Naval stations, and of depots of military and naval stores, the loss and injury to the country would be greatly increased.

In the second place, vessels in the foreign trade must be protected—this at sea could be performed only by the Navy—but when these arrive upon the coast, they should find fortified harbors of refuge provided for their security.

The third object of attack and capture would be the vessels employed in the coasting trade. A glance at the map of the coast will clearly indicate the dangers to which this commerce is exposed. An enemy having superior naval power might intercept all communication coastwise between New York and the ports of New England, by cruising in Vineyard and Long Island Sounds. His cruisers watching Sandy Hook, the mouths of Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, the coasts of Georgia and the Carolinas, the Florida straits and the Gulf coasts, would subject this trade to such risk of capture, that during war it would be virtually suspended. Nor could this result be prevented by our Navy, even if provided with more numerous and more suitable vessels than past experience would seem to insure, because of the immense stretch of the coast and of the crowd of fast cruisers and of privateers which could be let loose to capture and destroy. When the country shall have been provided with a few fast cruisers, their employment should be in depreeding upon the enemy's property and commerce, instead of engaging in a futile attempt to protect the coasting trade over a line, extending for 4,000 miles. Experience has also taught us that a few Confederate privateers sufficed to annihilate or suspend our commerce upon the seas, and we should be ready to apply the lesson so taught to an enemy's commerce.

By the suspension of the coasting trade the lines of interior navigation would become of importance. The meaning must be restricted here to the portions of those lines where a hostile vessel could not easily penetrate, and hence would only include the route from New York to Baltimore by canal or otherwise; that from Norfolk to Beaufort, N. C.; and that from Savannah to the St. John's River, though this last-named line might be penetrated at several points.

The subject of the defence of the coasts has usually been treated upon the supposition of the existence of a navy not equal to the fleets of the enemy, but sufficiently numerous to impose upon him the necessity of concentration and the avoidance of large detachments from his force, but this view of the case the Board is not called upon to discuss, for it does not exist, and it will besides be found in the sequel that some of the ports named for defence will be strategic rendezvous for fighting ships of

war, when these shall have been built in adequate numbers for operating in force against the enemy.

PORTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF URGENCY.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. New York. | 12. Key West. | 23. Defences of Cumberland Sound at Port Clinch. |
| 2. San Francisco. | 13. Charleston, S. C. | |
| 3. Boston. | 14. Mobile. | |
| 4. The Lake ports. | 15. New London. | 24. Defences of ports of the Kennebec River, Me., at Ft. Popham. |
| 5. Hampton Roads. | 16. Savannah. | |
| 6. New Orleans. | 17. Galveston. | 25. New Bedford. |
| 7. Philadelphia. | 18. Portland, Ore. | |
| 8. Washington. | 19. Pensacola, Fla. | 26. Defences of ports on the Penobscot River, Me., at Fort Knox. |
| 9. Baltimore. | 20. Wilmington, N. C. | 27. New Haven. |
| 10. Portland, Me. | | |
| 11. Rhode Island. | 21. San Diego, Cal. | |
| ports in Narragansett Bay. | 22. Portsmouth, N. H. | |

The list of ports is not exclusively arranged in the order of commercial importance—some reference being had to the facility of defending certain sites, and the greater or less period of time which this task might demand. Baltimore, Savannah, Wilmington, and others belong to the class where in an emergency obstructions might be improvised to check temporarily a hostile squadron.

The Board, in stating "at what ports fortifications or other defences are most urgently required," presents the following list:

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|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. New York. | 5. Hampton Roads. | 9. Baltimore. |
| 2. San Francisco. | 6. New Orleans. | 10. Portland, Me. |
| 3. Boston. | 7. Philadelphia. | 11. Ports in Narragansett Bay. |
| 4. The Lake ports. | 8. Washington. | |

THE DEFENCES AND THEIR ACCESSORIES.

In the sequel the objects to be gained by the defence of the principal ports, as well as of others named in this report, will be commented upon. The Board will now consider "the character and kind of defences best adapted for each, with reference to armament" and "the utilization of torpedoes, mines, or other defensive appliances," taking up the subject in the order in which it is presented to it.

The defences, as to character and kind with reference to armament, should be fixed and floating, one or both, according to locality, armed with powerful cannon needed to repel attack from the most formidable ships.

In the phrase "floating defences" just used, the armored sea-going ship of the Navy, is not referred to. We have none of that kind, and if hereafter built in sufficient number and power they would act offensively and not be confined to the defence of ports. The floating defences mean floating batteries designed specially for operating in harbors or close to the land—armored more heavily and armed with heavier guns than any probable adversary. Of considerably less draught than the armored sea-going ship they could, by operating among the shoals, avoid ramming, and even torpedoes. To gain such advantages speed must be sacrificed, but it is quite evident that for the defence of harbors and bays the advantages of extra thickness of armor and of superior power of gun more than compensate for that loss. These batteries are costly, and their use should be restricted to cases of necessity; as, for instance, where the port is so near to deep water that a bombardment may not otherwise be prevented; also in localities where the nature of the foundations forbids the construction of fixed defences, or where the width of the channel is too great to be well swept from shore batteries. Besides the floating batteries hereinafter specifically recommended, the Board desires to point out that while not required at present, others may be useful to guard the eastern end of Long Island Sound and the approaches on that side to New York, and in Chesapeake Bay as an outer line of defence to Baltimore, Washington and Hampton Roads.

The shore batteries may be armored turrets revolving or fixed, armored casemates, and emplacements in barbette. The materials used in construction for the armor might either be iron or steel, although the latest experiments indicate the superiority of forged steel plates. While the Board is of opinion that forged steel plates should be used, it also recommends that immediate experiments be undertaken to determine the most suitable armor for turrets and casemates. Earthen parapets and traverses, sometimes arranged with a core of concrete or rubble masonry to gain resistance to shot, are generally used for barbette batteries.

It is not generally considered possible to bar the progress of an armored fleet by the mere fire of the battery; some obstruction sufficient to arrest the ships within effective range of the guns is necessary. The kind of obstruction now relied upon is the torpedo in the form of a submarine mine, and except in special cases exploded by electric currents, which are so managed that the operator on shore can either ignite the mine under the ship's bottom or allow the ship to explode it by contact. In deep channels the submarine mines are buoyant; in comparatively shallow waters they are placed upon the bottom; the object in both cases being to touch or nearly approach the hull of the vessel. Submarine mines are not accessories of the defence, but are essential features, whenever they can be applied. Bomb-proof operating rooms and tunnels for the conveyance into the water of the electric cables are necessary parts of the system, and must be constructed in advance of the occasion for their use.

Special batteries of guns are instituted for the defence of the lines of miles against the attempt of unarmored or light armored boats to countermine or grapple for their attachments. These guns may be arranged with electrical connections so as to be discharged by the very attempt to meddle with the system. The smooth-bore of 8 and 10 inch calibres and the 8-inch converted rifles already in service will be needed to defend the mines against attempts of this nature; but it would be advisable to replace them in part with 5, 6, and 8-inch rifles. The guns thus displaced, together with the 15-inch smooth-bores now on hand, will be usefully employed in the defence of places of minor importance.

When practicable every mine-field should be commanded by electric search-lights, so that the enemy's attempts at night to tamper with the mines may be detected and rendered abortive.

Movable torpedoes operated from shore stations are still in the experimental stage; and no definite recommendation except for experimental trials could now be made. The successful operation of these torpedoes would add another element to the defence of the mines.

Torpedo boats would prove of great use in defeating attempts against the mines, made either with small or large vessels.

Heavy batteries and submarine mines are correlative terms of a good defence from the shore. Without powerful guns in the defence the armored ships of the enemy would proceed deliberately to the removal of the works, and without the aid of the mines the enemy's vessels could not generally be prevented from running past the batteries.

To serve the mines, operating casemates, cable-tunnels, and electric search-lights are necessary. An instructed personnel is required for the placing into position and the service of submarine mines, owing to the technical nature of the operations. The battalion of engineers instructed in this duty is now restricted to 400 men. So soon as proper accommodations can be arranged for them at the post of Willet's Point, the number should be increased to the limit allowed by law.

Rapid-firing guns also would be of use against the torpedo boats and the unarmored portions of ships, and a certain number should be provided in the defence. Machine guns for flanking defences and sweeping mine-fields, for repelling assaults upon the works, and for other purposes, will be necessary.

The material of which the powerful guns needed in the fixed and floating defences are to be constructed, is also a proper subject of discussion if it is intended to secure strength with a minimum of weight which the Board deems of much moment, in view of the complication, weight, and additional cost of the gun-carriages arising from the increased dimensions of the gun, and of other vital considerations.

Cast iron as material has been advocated on account of supposed cheapness and facility of manufacture, but the sole method of arriving at a sound conclusion in this respect is a careful analysis. A comparison has been made between breech-loading cast-iron rifles and Krupp's steel rifles, which by no means sustains the claims either of superior economy or facility of manufacture for a cast-iron gun of power equal to one made of steel.*

*The following comparison of the weight and power of cast iron and steel guns is based upon the actual performance of the United States experimental 12-inch breech-loading rifle, cast iron, and the Krupp 12-inch breech-loading rifle, steel, the brown German prismatic powder being used with both guns.

Results somewhat more favorable, it is true, have been obtained with the 12-inch breech-loading rifle, cast iron, from the use of Dupont's brown prismatic powder, than given below; but it is fair to assume that results equally favorable would attend the employment of Dupont's powder with the Krupp 12-inch rifle—consequently the results obtained with the German powder which has been actually tested with both guns, will furnish quite as good a basis for comparison.

By virtue of certain well-established principles in gunnery, relative to the similitude of guns, with similarity of loading, it is easy to deduce the calibre and weight of a piece, of either of the above types, which shall possess a given power, or which shall have the same power, for instance, as a piece of another type. In this way we may reduce our data to the same absolute standard, and thus give our analysis a strictly quantitative character.

Data.	Pow-der.	Charge.	Projec-tile.	Ve-locity.	Pres-sure.	Energy
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Feet.	Tons.	Foot-tons.
U.S. 12-in. B.L. "Ger. brn."	355	800	1,700	1,400	16,197	
Krupp's 12-in. "do."	357	1,003	1,857	1,713	23,907	

*Rifle, cast iron; weight, 44 tons; length of bore, 28 calibres, 71.1 ft.; steel; weight, 48 tons; length of bore, 32 cal.

From the above it appears that the Krupp 12-inch rifle imparts to its projectile 7,110 foot-tons more energy than the 12-inch cast iron rifle; and it is this energy (smashing effect) which is assumed to be the measure of effect against hard armor, as steel, with which all new types of armored ships are now plated, and is therefore the material against which guns for coast defence will in future be required to contend.

The price of the experimental 12-inch rifle, cast iron, was about \$540 per ton; that of the Krupp 12-inch rifle was probably not more than \$1,150 per ton, making the total cost of the first \$23,190, and the other about \$55,700. The relative weight of piece to energy of projectile is, for the 12-inch cast-iron gun, 33 tons, and for the Krupp 12-inch gun 20.1 tons, or less than two-thirds that of the cast-iron gun. The energy per pound of powder is 61 foot-tons for the 12-inch cast-iron gun, and 67.2 foot-tons for the Krupp 12-inch gun.

Let us now compare these results by a common standard. Under the conditions imposed in connection with the principle of the similitude of guns, etc., we assume that the weight of the piece, of the charge, of the projectile, and the energy of the projectile are directly proportional to the cube of the calibre.

(1) What will be the calibre, weight of piece, of charge, and of projectile of a cast-iron gun that shall possess the same energy as the Krupp 12-inch rifle, viz.: 23,907 foot-tons? From our premises, given and assumed, we deduce the following, viz.:

Length of		Weight of		Projec- tile.	Velocity. Feet.	Pres- sure. Tons.
Calibre.	bore.	piece.	Charge.			
Inches.	Calibres.	Tons.	Pounds.	Pounds.		
13.7	28	79.7	301	1,180	1,700	14

As has been stated, the price of the 12-inch cast-iron gun was about \$540 per ton, which would give as the cost of this 30-ton gun, \$48,000. But in the manufacture of a second gun similar to the 12-inch cast-iron rifle, three separate castings proved failures. The failure of the first ought to have been foreseen, and could have been prevented. The failure of the second occurred by successive transverse fractures while in the ladle; and the third was ruptured longitudinally while still in the casting-pit. These failures, even now, are not clearly understood, and their tendency is to largely increase the uncertainty and risk attendant upon the manufacture of these large castings, and thus to enhance their cost. It is highly probable, therefore, that the cost per ton will materially increase for a cast-iron gun of 30 tons weight, and it may not be far out of the way, perhaps, to assume the cost for such a gun at \$600 per ton, or, say, a total cost of about \$48,000. To this sum must be added the increased cost for the very much larger and heavier carriage required for the service of such a piece, which will, it is quite safe to say, bring up the aggregate cost fully to that paid for the Krupp 12-inch rifle, with its mounting.

But it is important to bear in mind that, as yet, we have no evidence touching the endurance of cast-iron guns, the experimental 12-inch cast-iron gun having been fired, up to the present date, only about thirty rounds. And, further, we have no guarantee whatever that a satisfactory endurance with one cast-iron gun will prove a safe criterion in respect to the endurance of the next one that may be tried, so many and so great are the uncertainties attendant upon the production of sound, strong castings of such large mass.

Let us now solve the inverse problem, viz.:

(2) What will be the calibre, weight of piece, of charge, and projectile of a steel gun of the Krupp type that shall have the same energy as the 12-inch cast-iron gun, viz.: 16,197 foot-tons?

In this case we deduce the following:

Calibre.	Length of bore.	Weight of piece.	Charge.	Projec- tile.	Velocity.	Pres- sure.
Inches.	Calibres.	Tons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Feet.	Tons.
10.5	32	32½	242	677	1,857	17.3

At \$1,150 per ton, this gun would cost \$36,400. But the cost of Krupp's 12-inch rifle of 37 tons, as given on a price-list

hand the difference of weight against the cast iron appears to be 66 per cent. of the weight of the steel gun, a defect which would greatly interfere with facility of manoeuvre and rapidity of fire. It would be singular if, after waiting for so many years with the alleged intention of profiting by the experience of nations foremost in the manufacture of heavy ordnance, we should begin the long-neglected defence of the country with accepting a material for guns which, after having been tried by leading European nations, has been deliberately rejected in favor of steel. The Board emphatically recommends steel.

The great improvement in the quality of steel and in the manufacture of slow-burning powders, with the resulting increase in the length of bore and weight of the charge, has already within a few years past led to a marked increase in the velocity and energy of the projectile, without impressing an undue strain upon the walls of the gun, and it is this condition of the art which has set aside that which at one time promised to be a useful invention—guns manufactured on the multi-charge principle, such as the "Haskell" and "Ripley." The Board cannot recommend the manufacture or purchase of either of these guns. From information which appears to have been carefully compiled and laid before the Board, the Haskell multi-charge gun would much exceed in weight and cost a single-charge gun of the same power.

The nature of the projectile to be used will vary with the target. Common shell of steel or iron carrying large bursting charges will be effective against the unarmored parts of vessels. Against wrought-iron plates the projectile may be made of chilled cast-iron; but hard armor exacts for its penetration or destruction the use of steel, forged and tempered. In connection with steel-armored projectiles, reference may be made to a system of manufacture by which steel shot are rolled of superior quality and true to gauge. So far the process has been applied only to small calibres, but if successful for larger ones, a needed supply will be obtained at a small cost.

Among the most important means of conducting an active defence of the coast is the torpedo boat, which, although recently developed, has received the sanction of the nations of Europe, each one of which now possesses a large number of these vessels. Their use will be quite general, first, in disturbing blockades and preventing these from being made close, as no fleet would like to lie over night within striking distance of a station of these boats; second, in attacking an enemy's ship enveloped in fog or smoke; third, in relieving a vessel pursued by the enemy; fourth, in defending the mines by night and day against attempts at countermining; and in many other ways not necessary to recapitulate.

Impressed with the utility of this mode of defence, the Board has recommended the construction of 150 of these boats and desires further to say that in its opinion this service requires a special corps of officers and men from the Navy trained to their use.

The self-moving torpedo, one example being the "Whitehead," would be the main reliance. The spar torpedo might be used from launches, but as in general this service would be of the nature of a forlorn hope, and liable to fail of success, its principal recommendation would be ease of improvising and the absence of other suitable means to the end.

Submarine boats have not passed the experimental stage, and the Board has at present no recommendation to make in their regard.

Aerial torpedoes with large charges of high explosives projected in curved or vertical fire, while they demand consideration, have not yet arrived at a stage of development demanding practical discussion.

LIST OF PORTS, WITH DESCRIPTION OF FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER DEFENCES, WITH REFERENCE TO ARMAMENT, MINES, TORPEDOES, ETC.

[The guns spoken of are all B. L. R.; the mortars are all rifled.]

(1) *New York.*—This important port must be fortified at both entrances in the most thorough manner. Fortifications: Turrets, armored casemates, barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines, 18 torpedo boats. Proposed armament: 18 16-inch, 110-ton guns; 2 14-inch, 80-ton guns; 40 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 20 19-inch, 27-ton guns; 15 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 144 12-inch mortars.

(2) *San Francisco.*—This is a most exposed point, and, owing to the width across the channel, difficult to be defended by guns from the shore. Floating batteries are consequently required to be added to the defence. Fortifications: Turrets, barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines, 18 torpedo boats, and three floating batteries. Proposed armament: 10 16-inch, 110-ton guns; 4 14-inch, 80-ton guns; 80 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 71 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 5 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 128 12-inch mortars.

(3) *Boston.*—This port has a wide opening to seaward, with three approaches, and consequently requires extensive works of defence. Fortifications: Turrets, armored casemates, barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines, 18 torpedo boats. Armament: 8 16-inch, 110-ton guns; 10 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 15 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 10 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 132 12-inch mortars.

(4) *The Lake ports.*—The situation being peculiar, an explanation becomes necessary. The treaty of

1827, was only \$1,012 per ton, so that we may assume from \$2,500 to \$30,000 as the cost of the 10½-inch gun of 32½ tons weight.

These figures, as compared with the price—\$29,160—paid for the 12-inch cast-iron gun, are quite favorable to the steel gun; the difference in cost is not great, particularly when it is remembered that cheapness is the chief merit claimed for cast iron, as an offset to its manifold imperfections.

It will be observed that the same energy is here obtained with a gun of about one-half the weight of the cast-iron gun, and which therefore possesses great advantage with respect to facility of handling, and permits besides of a considerable saving in weight of charge and projectile.

Referring again to the failure of the three 12-inch gun castings, the limit of weight for cast-iron guns would seem to be practically reached with a 12-inch rifle of 54 tons weight; and their production in quantity, even of that calibre and weight, will unquestionably seriously delay the development of the steel industry of this country, to which alone we must have recourse for guns of the highest power, and indeed for guns of all calibres and of whatever power, where strength, lightness, and facility of handling are desiderata.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the prices paid for Armstrong's steel guns, so far as they have been made public, are less than the figures assumed above as the cost of guns of Krupp manufacture.

1817 between the United States and England limited each party to an insignificant naval force upon the Lakes.* At that time the country on both sides was undeveloped; with the exception of Detroit there was nothing perhaps deserving the name of town upon the Upper Lakes. Everything has changed; large cities as centres of commerce now dot the coasts of the lake, and the wealth and property liable to capture and destruction are enormous in amount. In the meanwhile our neighbors over the line have surmounted the rapids of the St. Lawrence and the Falls of Niagara by canals which, in their present condition, permit the passage of boats of 9 feet draught, and when the improvements shall have been finished will have a depth of 14 feet. The present draught will admit many gunboats now in the possession of Great Britain, and when the depth of water is increased, armored vessels from the other side of the Atlantic may float in the waters of Lake Erie. A state of war, therefore, with that power, would at this time, unless something be done to avert the consequences, involve the lake cities in frightful losses or even destruction. These cities, being upon the shore, could not by land forts be protected from bombardment. Fort Wayne, on the Detroit River, if supplied with suitable armament well placed, could, with the assistance of submarine mines and torpedoes, prohibit a passage into Lake Huron. The canal at the Sault Ste. Marie would also demand a fort to protect it from destruction.

Our commerce on the Upper Lakes is much more extensive than that of Canada, and doubtless many of the steamers might at a pinch be converted into light-armed naval vessels. But to do this, with any prospect of anticipating the arrival of British gunboats after the declaration of war, the vessels should be inspected, beginning now, and the inspections continued, so that a perfect knowledge might be obtained of the number and description of all that might be fit for the service designed, and plans of their modification to receive the guns be made and kept, so that when the vessels are wanted there should be no unnecessary delay in preparing them for service. It is needless to state that the guns and other necessary material should also be provided, ready for use at a moment's warning.

Upon Lake Ontario the Canadian commerce is superior to ours. Some protection, however, would be needed here, which, imperfect as it is, might serve a good purpose. It is proposed to keep in one of the interior lakes of New York vessels armed with light guns and furnished with self-moving torpedoes, to be sent when needed, by canal, into Lake Ontario. Some might be sent to Buffalo for service in the Upper Lakes. A port of refuge against the superior naval force of England should be provided in the lower part of Lake Ontario.

The fort at Rouse's Point is sufficient, with the addition of a few 8-inch rifles, to secure Lake Champlain from an invasion.

It may be observed that one or more fortifications on the Saint Lawrence River would be required, which, in the event of hostilities, could at once protect our frontier and command the water approaches to the Lakes. They would be more reliable than an improvised fleet upon Lake Erie, though they could not wholly take its place.

Armament: Fort Wayne, 3 10-inch 27-ton guns; 3 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 4 6-inch, 5-ton guns; 8 10-inch mortars. Proposed fort on Saint Lawrence River, 2 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 6 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 8 10-inch mortars. Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, 4 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 8 10-inch mortars.

(5) *Hampton Roads.*—Fortifications: Turrets, armored casemates, barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines; 18 torpedo boats here and in Chesapeake Bay. Armament: 4 16-inch, 110-ton guns; 10 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 20 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 16 12-inch mortars.

(6) *New Orleans.*—It being impossible to place submarine mines in the trunk of the river below the city, but only in the Passes, and as no land batteries could be built there on account of the want of a foundation, it is recommended that the defence of the Passes be confided to two floating batteries, submarine mines, and other torpedoes; 12 torpedo boats. Armament for land batteries above the Head of the Passes: 20 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 10 8-inch, 13-ton guns.

(7) *Philadelphia.*—Fortifications: Armored casemates, barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines and 6 torpedo boats. Armament: 10 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 5 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 5 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 16 12-inch mortars.

(8) *Washington.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries and submarine mines. Armament: 7 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 6 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(9) *Baltimore.*—Fortifications: Armored casemates, barbette batteries, mortar batteries and submarine mines. Armament: 5 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 5 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 5 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 16 12-inch mortars.

(10) *Portland, Me.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines and 6 torpedo boats. Armament: 20 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 10 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 10 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 48 12-inch mortars.

(11) *Rhode Island ports.*—Entrance to Narragansett Bay. Fortifications: Turret, barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines and 6 torpedo boats. Armament: 2 16-inch, 110-ton guns; 10 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 10 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 48 12-inch mortars.

*Arrangements between the United States and Great Britain, made by Richard Rush, Esq., acting as Secretary of the Department of State, and Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary, etc., concluded April 28, 1817.

The naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is:

On Lake Ontario, to one vessel, not exceeding one hundred tons burden, and armed with one 18-pound cannon.

On the upper lakes, to two vessels, not exceeding like burden each, and armed with like force.

On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel, not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force.

All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be then built or armed.

If either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party.

(12) *Key West.*—This port is in the direct route of the Gulf commerce. Fortifications: Turret, barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines and 6 torpedo boats. Armament: 2 16-inch, 110-ton guns; 10 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 32 12-inch mortars.

(13) *Charleston, S. C.*—It is necessary to provide fortified ports of refuge along the extended coast line of North and South Carolina and Georgia. Fortifications: Barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines and 6 torpedo boats. Armament: 8 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 4 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 16 12-inch mortars.

(14) *Mobile.*—A place of commercial importance and the outlet of the products of Alabama. Fortifications: Barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines. Armament: 12 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 10 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 16 12-inch mortars.

(15) *New London.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, submarine mines, eighteen torpedo boats are recommended. Armament: 4 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 4 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(16) *Savannah.*—Fortifications: Armored casemates, barbette batteries, submarine mines. Armament: 3 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 6 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 4 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 16 12-inch mortars.

(17) *Galveston.*—This place cannot be defended by landworks against an active bombardment, and fortifications are proposed simply to prevent an enemy's vessel from entering the harbor. Fortifications: Barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines. One of the light-draught monitors would be useful to assist in the defence. Armament: 8 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 16 12-inch mortars.

(18) *Portland, Ore., at mouth of Columbia River and above.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines. 13 torpedo boats are recommended for service along the Northern Pacific coast. Armament: 12 10-inch, 27-ton guns; 7 8-inch, 13-ton guns; 32 12-inch mortars.

(19) *Pensacola.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, submarine mines. Armament: 2 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 4 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(20) *Wilmington, N. C., and mouth of Cape Fear River.*—Fortifications: Armored casemates, barbette batteries, submarine mines. Armament: 4 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 5 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(21) *San Diego, Cal.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, submarine mines. Armament: 4 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(22) *Portsmouth, N. H.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, submarine mines. Armament: 4 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 4 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(23) *Defences of Cumberland Sound at Fort Clinch.*—This is the most southern harbor of importance on the Atlantic coast. Fortifications: Barbette batteries, submarine mines. Armament: 2 12-inch, 50-ton guns; 2 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(24) *Defences of ports on the Kennebec River, Maine, at Fort Popham.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, submarine mines. Armament: 3 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(25) *New Bedford, Mass.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, mortar batteries; submarine mines. Armament: 3 3-inch, 13-ton guns, 16 12-inch mortars.

(26) *Defences of ports on the Penobscot River, Maine, at Fort Knox.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries; submarine mines. Armament: 3 10-inch, 27-ton guns.

(27) *New Haven, Conn.*—Fortifications: Barbette batteries, mortar batteries; submarine mines. Armament: 3 8-inch, 13-ton guns, 8 12-inch mortars.

GUNS ON HAND.

The sea-coast guns now available for use are: Rodman guns—smooth bore, 2 20-inch, 308 lbs rifled, 908 10 inch, 210 8 inch; Parrott guns—rifled: 38 *300 pounders, 81 *200 pounders, 173 *100 pounders, converted rifles, 4210 8 inch.

Some of these smooth-bore and rifled guns will be used to defend the torpedo lines, and the remainder may be distributed to existing forts and batteries, as well as to ports not named in the foregoing report. It is probable that with the addition of two modern rifles of minor calibres at such places, with little additional expense for constructions, the existing defences will suffice to secure ports of minor importance from marauding attacks. For these reasons the smooth-bore guns enumerated above should not be sold. The provisions of the law did not require the Board to make a report including all places where defences might at some future time be required, and the Board has therefore confined itself to a general mention of this part of the coast defence.

ESTIMATE FOR LAND DEFENCES EXCLUSIVE OF ARMAMENT.

The following estimates are based upon the use of rolled iron for armor plates, because the penetrations into that material have been the most studied, but in view of the substitution of steel, in whole or in part, for rolled iron the cost for equivalent protection would probably be the same. The following is the number of guns and mortars wanted:

	2 gun	In case-	On	Disap.*	Mor-
	turrets.	mates.	lifts.	and non.	tars.
New York City.....	9	30	8	30	144
San Francisco.....	5	..	10	..	128
*Boston.....	4	10	..	15	132
Lake Ports.....	..	5	3	14	24
Hampton Roads.....	2	10	..	20	16
New Orleans.....	..	10	..	30	16
Philadelphia.....	..	..	..	13	..
Washington.....	..	5	..	10	16
Baltimore.....	..	..	10	30	48
Portland.....	1	..	5	15	48
Narragansett Bay.....	1	..	5	5	32
Key West.....	..	4	..	8	16
Mobile.....	..	4	..	4	16
New London.....	..	5	..	8	16
Savannah.....	..	..	..	8	16
Galveston.....	..	..	..	8	16
*Portland, Ore.....	..	..	12	..	32
Pensacola.....	..	32	..	4	..
Wilmington, N. C.....	..	5	..	4	..
Portsmouth, N. H.....	..	..	8	..	..
Cumberland Sound.....	..	2	..	2	..
Kennebec River.....	..	..	3	..	..
New Bedford, Mass.....	..	..	3	..	16
Penobscot River.....	..	..	3	..	..
New Haven, Conn.....	..	..	3	..	8

* Disappearing and non-disappearing.
† Barbette, 10.

This table also includes estimates for keeps and repairs. The grand total is, of armor, wrought, 68,130 tons, costing \$20,300,000; structural metal, 12-

* Of doubtful strength.
† 100 on hand, and 50 to be delivered under contract.

350 tons, costing \$3,320,000; cost of masonry and earth, \$31,863,000—total cost, \$35,183,000.

The estimate for armament and mountings for 44 16-in. guns, 6 14-in., 203 12-in., 222 10-in., 102 8-in., and 4 6-in., and for 700 12-in. mortars and 24 10-in., is \$28,554,000 for cost of guns and mortars and \$9,411,800 for cost of carriages—a total cost of \$37,965,800.

The floating batteries, two at New Orleans, each with two 16-in. guns and one 10-in., and three at San Francisco, each with two 14-in. and two 10-in. guns, are \$8,150,000 for New Orleans and \$10,725,000 for San Francisco—total, \$18,875,000.

The estimate for submarine mines, of which there are 1,421 in stores, calls for 4,740 more, at a cost of \$1,650,000, and with their adjuncts of operating rooms and electric lights, a grand total of \$4,334,000.

The estimate for torpedo boats, 25 groups, including 150 boats and 12 torpedo gunboats, is \$9,720,000.

PRACTICAL MEASURES FOR OBTAINING THE APPLIANCES FOR DEFENSE.

There is no difficulty in procuring from the resources of our own country all the appliances for defence except guns and steel armor.

There are two, and only two, methods by which modern guns and armor can be procured. These are, first, by direct purchase from the immense establishments now existing abroad, or, second, by domestic manufacture.

The workshops of Europe, with all their facilities for turning out this material, are now fully occupied by the demands upon them. They are, in fact, expanding every day. Experience has shown that the few experimental orders already given from this country are filled only after long delays; and it is impossible to estimate the time required for the delivery of the large quantities we urgently need. Moreover, war would at once put a stop to such importations and leave us helpless in the emergency. The disbursement abroad of the large sums involved in these purchases would not be profitable to this country. On the other hand, if spent here, they would encourage home industries, promote the national wealth, and render our defenses independent of other countries. For these reasons the Board cannot too strongly condemn a resort to foreign purchases.

What, then, are the facilities for procuring these supplies in our own country?

None but the best crucible or open hearth steel, possessing certain well known physical qualities, is suitable for gun manufacture; and the ingots must be forged by hydraulic presses or under hammers of power far exceeding any here existing. The Board is entirely in favor of presses.

After a careful study of the extensive plant required for the production of steel gun forgings and armor plates of sizes, thicknesses, and qualities suitable for such manufacture, and after an inspection of our principal works and foundries, the conclusion is forced upon the Board that the necessary facilities for the production of such large masses of steel, and the machines for fashioning this metal into guns and armor, are not now to be found in this country.

At the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, at the Cambria Steel Works, Johnstown, and elsewhere, plant is available for 6-inch and probably 8-inch forgings of a quality not surpassed by the best made abroad. But the 8-inch gun is the very smallest recommended for extensive use in our forts; so that, practically, this plant would have to be made anew to meet the demand for larger calibre.

It is clear that to effect the object of the act of Congress under which this Board was appointed, the manufacture and tempering of steel in enormous masses must be provided for by Congressional legislation.

The same can be said of the large and extensive workshops, and tools for machining the steel.

The Board, basing its estimates upon the report of the Gun Foundry Board, considered that, to accomplish the work and accomplish it well, the plant necessary for making the tempered steel for the parts of guns up to the largest calibres will cost about \$350,000, and that the plant for fabricating such guns will cost about \$800,000—this sum being exclusive of expenditures necessary to arm the Navy.

The vital question then arises, in what manner can such steel works and machine shops be best created?

It cannot be expected that even the richest and most flourishing of our steel works, with millions of capital to uphold it, will venture such an amount of money in plant, merely in the doubtful hope that the Government may give a contract sufficiently large to save it from loss.

Business men know that the action of one Congress does not control the action of subsequent Congresses and that, unless the appropriation is made permanent, running through several years, pledging the United States to such an expenditure, there is no certainty as to the future, and the risk is far greater than the chances of profit.

After due consideration of the subject, this Board indorses the conclusions of the Gun Foundry Board, that "it is more judicious to establish gun factories."

The requirements of the two services in this respect are sufficiently distinct to justify two separate establishments, which, in the interests of the national defence, would be fully occupied for many years to come—probably long enough to exhaust their capacity for good work.

An appropriation, therefore, of \$1,000,000 for a factory is recommended and should be made at once, as it would require about two years to erect and equip it. The money required for machinery and completing the guns at the factory could be appropriated in the following year, when the forgings would be about ready for delivery. Again this Board quotes from and indorses the report of the Gun Foundry Board:

"The Board repeats its unanimous opinion 'that the steel manufacturers should be called upon to provide the material' and recommends an appropriation of not less than \$15,000,000—one-half for the Army and one-half for the Navy—to remain available until expended," etc.

In the matter of procuring the needful supply of armor, the Board does not consider that specific recommendations are required. Armor plates of moderate dimensions can now be fabricated in this country, and the demand for steel armor for naval purposes, joined to that for guns, and perhaps for turrets, will, it is believed, afford all needful encouragement to induce our steel manufacturers to procure the plant.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES.

The following consolidated estimate presents the cost of defending our entire seacoast and lake frontier upon the plan recommended by the Board; and, also, that for defending the eleven ports where the

expenditure is most urgently required. The cost of machine guns, ammunition, transportation, and for proving guns and armor is not included, because somewhat indefinite in character, although not very great. The appropriations will be asked for as needed by the proper Departments.

CONSOLIDATED ESTIMATE.

Port.	Masonry and earth-work.	Armor.	Structural metal.	Guns and mortars.	Carriages.	Floating batteries.	Submarine mines.	Torpedo boats.	Total.
1. New York.....	\$5,488,000	\$7,950,000	\$1,000,000	\$5,027,000	\$1,992,000		\$411,500	\$1,080,000	\$23,948,500
2. San Francisco.....	5,656,000	2,250,000	450,000	5,426,000	1,787,000	\$10,725,000	494,150	1,080,000	27,668,150
3. Boston.....	2,214,000	3,160,000	330,000	2,971,000	970,000		245,250	1,080,000	10,910,250
4. The Lake ports.....	1,548,000	650,000	125,000	588,000	189,000		205,000	720,000	4,130,000
5. Hampton Roads.....	1,532,000	2,200,000	230,000	1,908,000	534,000		208,000	1,080,000	7,492,000
6. New Orleans.....	1,200,000			1,120,000	380,000	\$1,150,000	130,500	720,000	11,710,500
7. Philadelphia.....	832,000	1,300,000	130,000	828,000	274,000		114,250	360,000	3,638,250
8. New London.....	520,000			512,000	171,000		130,500		1,233,500
9. Baltimore.....	632,000			578,000	190,000		69,000		2,184,000
10. Portland, Me.....	2,096,000			1,784,000	587,000		278,500	360,000	5,305,500
11. Narragansett Bay.....	1,296,000	450,000	150,000	1,374,000	450,000		173,000	360,000	4,253,000
Total of 11 ports.....	23,214,000	18,550,000	2,680,000	22,836,000	7,524,800	18,875,000	2,450,650	6,840,000	102,970,450
12. Key West.....	1,064,000	450,000	150,000	976,000	320,000		86,500	360,000	3,405,500
13. Charleston.....	872,000			636,000	210,000		86,500	360,000	2,244,500
14. Mobile.....	1,372,000			855,000	284,000		144,000		2,735,000
15. Cumberland Sound.....	580,000			368,000	168,000		168,500		2,220,500
16. Savannah.....	652,000	650,000	65,000	492,000	162,000		222,000		2,243,000
17. Galveston.....	552,000			222,000	75,000		91,500		950,500
18. Portland, Oregon.....	849,000			671,000	219,000		100,000	1,080,000	2,919,000
19. Pensacola.....	520,000			306,000	71,000		108,000		965,000
20. Wilmington, N. C.....	640,000	650,000	105,000	335,000	112,000		100,000		1,942,000
21. San Diego.....	260,000			106,000	36,000		100,000		504,000
22. Portsmouth, N. H.....	420,000			306,000	103,000		124,550		955,550
23. San Francisco.....	240,000			154,000	52,000		150,000		636,000
24. Kennebec River.....	120,000			81,000	27,000		70,000		288,000
25. New Bedford.....	152,000			167,000	53,000		150,000		522,000
26. Penobscot River.....	120,000			81,000	27,000		70,000		288,000
27. New Haven.....	236,400			103,000	35,000		100,000		474,400
Grand total.....	\$31,863,000	\$20,300,000	\$3,320,000	\$28,554,000	\$9,411,800	\$18,875,000	\$4,334,000	\$9,720,000	\$136,377,800

*Torpedo gunboats.

A comparison can now be made of the estimates for modern works with those made in 1840, when the old system of coast defence had received considerable development and was being pressed toward completion. The population of the country at that time was 17,000,000, and the estimate of cost, including the amounts already expended, was \$57,131,541, being at the rate of \$3.35 per head.

The population in 1880 was 50,000,000, and the estimate for the coast defence is \$126,377,500, at the rate of \$2.52 per head.

The valuation of property in 1880 was \$43,642,000,000; that of 1840 was about \$4,000,000,000, and it is to be seen that the ratio of the estimate for defenses to the wealth of the country at the present time exhibits a still more favorable comparison.

In 1840 the cost of the line-of-battle ship, then representing the most formidable means of attack against coast defenses, was about \$550,000, and the cost of the corresponding war ship of the present day is about \$5,000,000. While the ships have increased in cost nine-fold, the estimates of the defenses to resist these has increased only between two and three-fold.

Certain portions only of the whole amount above indicated as necessary are needed at once, viz:

A. An appropriation for gun steel sufficient to induce contracting steel works to prepare for and begin the manufacture of steel forgings for guns of all calibres, \$3,000,000.

B. An appropriation for a gun factory with plant sufficient to machine, assemble, and finish the guns, \$1,000,000.

C. An appropriation to inaugurate the building of masonry foundations, engine-rooms, shell-rooms, magazines, etc., necessary to the reception of the armor, guns, etc., \$4,000,000 for the first year and \$2,000,000 annually thereafter until completed.

D. An appropriation for armor and structural metal, \$2,000,000 annually until completed.

E. An appropriation for gun-carriages, \$1,000,000 annually until completed.

F. An appropriation for the building of floating batteries, the type to be selected by a joint board of Army and Navy officers, \$3,000,000 for the first year and \$2,000,000 annually until completed.

G. An appropriation for submarine mines and their adjuncts, \$1,000,000 for the first year and \$500,000 annually thereafter until completed.

H. An appropriation for building torpedo boats, \$1,500,000 annually until all are built.

Summing up these recommendations, the Board presents the following project for annual appropriations:

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

Purpose.	Appropriation for first year.	Future annual appropriations.
A. Gun metal.....	\$3,000,000	
B. Gun factory.....	1,000,000	
C. Masonry, etc.....	4,000,000	\$2,000,000
D. Armor, etc.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
E. Gun-carriages.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
F. Floating batteries.....	3,000,000	2,000,000
G. Submarine mines, etc.....	1,000,000	500,000
H. Torpedo-boats.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Totals.....	\$21,500,000	\$9,000,000

After mature consideration, and with all the information before it, the Board is of opinion, and recommends that the above-named amounts should be appropriated by Congress without delay, for the purposes mentioned, and it further states that nothing less will suffice even for a beginning.

In order to enable the Department to carry out this large project without delay, it is suggested that the present laws requiring advertising for bids and making contracts should be materially modified. Contracts should be made to continue for a series of years, and smaller purchases should be made in open market. Under the present laws it is impossible at times to carry on the work intrusted to the Department, and not infrequently unnecessary expenditures arise without accruing advantages.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Sec. of War, Pres. of Board.
S. V. BENÉT, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ord., U. S. A.
JOHN NEWTON, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Eng., U. S. A.
HENRY L. ABBOT, Lieut.-Col. of Eng., U. S. A.
CHAS. S. SMITH, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. A.
W. T. SAMPSON, Commander, U. S. N.
C. F. GOODRICH, Commander, U. S. N.
JOSEPH MORGAN, JR.; ERASTUS CORNING.
EDW. MAGUIRE, Capt. of Eng., U. S. A., Sec.

A WASHINGTON letter says: When a Government clerk gets very deeply "in a hole," or suffers the agonizing discomfort of being "on his last legs," he generally appeals for "a lift" to one who, in Washington parlance, is known as a "ten per center." This money lending business is a lucrative one, and the foundation of many a handsome fortune in Washington has been thus laid. It is a startling fact that there are numbers of Government clerks in Washington cheerfully paying rates of interest that would ruin millionaires.

THE FORT MYER SCHOOL.

A PRESS despatch from Washington says that the following is the essence of Gen. Sheridan's recent examination by the Congressional commission considering the organization of the scientific bureaus:

Q.—How much importance do you attach to the signal work proper that is being done from time to time at Fort Myer, aside from the meteorological work? A.—That we are not interested in it at all except as people generally are. In the other we are somewhat interested; but I think all this Fort Myer matter and this signal business is growing unnecessarily in its present state. Originally, when Myer was in command, it was a bureau for signalling. It was like any other bureau of the War Department, and the duties were all performed at the different military posts throughout the whole country. It seemed to be simple and inexpensive at that time, and yet it seemed to cover all our wants. So far as Fort Myer is concerned, we do not feel any necessity for keeping that up. We have at every military post in the Service the same thing going on that is going on here.

Q.—That is, you teach signalling? A.—Yes, sir. An officer is detailed to this duty, and so many times every week despatches are signalled until everybody who is intelligent enough learns that.

Q.—What has the Signal Bureau to do with that work? A.—It has not anything especially to do with it. It is more a matter of courtesy than anything else to render the monthly reports to the Chief Signal Officer. The work is done by the officers and men of the Army without any co-operation with officers or men of his bureau. It is under the control and direction of the Department Commander, and when the reports are made out they are sent through him.

Q.—What is the extent and character of the work? A.—It is going on at every Army post. A signal officer is detailed who takes one set of men and trains them until he gets them instructed, and then he takes another set of men. He also instructs the officers.

Q.—Do you consider that the training which is being given these men is sufficient to give you a well trained corps of signal men, able to do all the signalling necessary in case of war? A.—Yes, so far as the mere matter of signalling is concerned. No doubt about that. Of course, it can be developed into telegraphing and things of that kind.

Q.—Have you ever found any difficulty in securing telegraph operators? No, Sir; no particular difficulty.

Q.—As for distant and exposed points, how is it? A.—We find men in the Army who take it up, and a number of the officers have also taken it up. At the posts we have telegraph instruments, and the Army officers learn by that means.

Q.—There are always men to be secured by employing them? A.—Yes, but we can generally get them in the Service.

Q.—Then so far as the utility of Fort Myer is concerned for the purpose of teaching military signalling, you think it can be dispensed with? A.—Yes, sir; I do. I think so.

Q.—Suppose this commission should conclude that for purposes of economy Fort Myer should be dispensed with as a signal station, what could be done with the property that is there? A.—We could move one of the artillery companies there. We have six companies and the regimental headquarters at Washington Barracks, and really there is not room enough for much more than three companies. There are quarters enough at Fort Myer for two companies; there are 15 sets of officers' quarters there. The reservation has 888 acres of land besides the cemetery.

Q.—How long did it take to train signal men for service in the war? A.—I could not tell how long, but it was a very short time. We had no trouble about it. The only trouble we had was in keeping the enemy from reading our signals.

Q.—What is your view as to the character of the meteorological service? Do you regard it as Army work? No, sir; I do not. I think it belongs to the business of the country.

Q.—Is it your opinion that the military feature of that service is a desirable one for meteorological purposes? A.—Why, it has no particular bearing on the military service that I know of. It might be necessary, you know, to keep it up.

Q.—What I mean is this—whether, in your opinion, the military discipline is desirable in connection with the meteorological service? A.—I think it has quite an important bearing now, on account of the isolation of many of the stations. They could probably be better maintained by military discipline, and I think that probably the best way would

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be to gradually work out of it. If I were General Hazen that would be the very first thing I would do.

Q.—It has been said that it is essential to have military authority to compel men to remain at remote points, and that if the service were entirely of a civil character parties could not be procured to remain at these undesirable places, but would resign.

A.—No, I do not think that, I think you could get good men to remain at those places. Of course it would be a matter of pay, but the execution of their work might be better if under military authority. I want to say that I have nothing to do with that bureau.

Q.—General, there are now 16 2d Lieutenants in the Signal Service. In the event that the commission should decide that the meteorological work should be done under a civil bureau, and that it could thus be done more economically and as efficiently, what could be done with these young men?

A.—They occupy a very singular position, you know. No promotion can come to them. They are all 2d lieutenants as the law is now. In other words, they are nothing more than civilians would be if they were paid the same amount of money. They have no command at Fort Myer. I don't know what to do with them. In case there were vacancies they might be absorbed in the service. For instance, if Mr. Manderson's bill were to pass we would have plenty of places and they could be absorbed in that way.

THE NEW AIDES-DE-CAMP BILL.

In the Senate on Monday Senator Butler has referred to the Military Committee his bill No. 1043, leaving the tour of duty of aides-de-camp to the discretion of the general officer selecting them, with accompanying papers. These papers are lengthy arguments against Secretary Endicott's G. O. No. 85. No names are signed to them. One of the documents consists of twenty-two pages, the first 13 being devoted to a summary of the laws governing the detail of aides-de-camp. Then comes the following:

"The above citations from the laws show that the National Legislature intended a wide discretion should be exercised by the general in the selection of the gentlemen who were to fill those important positions which brought them into that intimate, personal relation to their respective chiefs which is necessitated by the conditions which surround the general exercising command. While an appointment by the President, consented to by the Senate, is required by the Constitution in the filling of all save subordinate offices, Congress has always left the general officer free to select those to compose his personal staff—some times appropriately called his military family—imposing in the earlier years but two conditions, (1st), that the men selected should be captains or lieutenants of the line, and (2d) that but one aide should be taken from a regiment; but in 1821, the latter condition was dropped out of the law reorganizing the Army, and by the act of July 20, 1861, the restriction requiring the selection of aides from the line of the Army, found in previous laws, was renewed, and the general then had the legal right of selection from the whole Army. Notwithstanding the regulations forbidding details from mounted corps has been kept in the code until to-day, it is certain that this rule was not adhered to as early as 1857 (when the code was published), in the case of Lieut. Wheaton, and there have since been a great number of selections, for service as aides-de-camp, from the mounted corps.

"That the commanding general of an Army, or subdivision of one, or of a Geographical Department, on whom in some great exigency even the existence of the nation might depend, should be permitted to exercise a wide discretion in the choice of his personal staff, is or ought to be self evident. Upon the staff, in active campaign, devolve duties of great moment; the result of a battle or a campaign often depending on the efficiency, intelligence and forethought of an aide-de-camp, or on the latter's intimate knowledge of the plans and the purposes of his general and a loyal observance of them. Armies are maintained in time of peace in the best state of efficiency and perfection in order that means may exist in readiness at all times for National defence, should aggression be attempted, or force needed to defend the rights of the citizens of the Republic. The maintenance of the Army in a high state of drill and instruction and complete preparation can only be assured through the unremitting vigilance of those appointed to command and charged with responsibilities.

"The existing law unquestionably permits the general to select his aides from the Army, and the amended regulation, 42, prescribes certain rules to govern those selected: The Secretary of War, as the organ of the President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, certainly has the right to promulgate and require observance of regulations made in conformity to and in complement of law, and as all general officers are subordinates of the President, willing obedience must be yielded to his mandate; but it is not to be supposed that the President could or would make a regulation in contravention of law. The right of the general officer to select his aides from the grades of the Army not prohibited, it would seem no one could properly question. It is a right that has been conceded since the foundation of the Government and exercised in strict accordance with the statutes.

"Various regulations have been made, some of them apparently in contravention of law—in effect forbidding the selection of certain classes of officers for this duty; but these regulations appeared to have been, in most cases, a dead letter; and quite likely their non-observance resulted from the known illegality of the rules in question.

"It is submitted that a rigid observance of the laws on the statute books does not work an abuse. While it is certain that the right of the general officer to select his aides is as full and complete as that of the colonel of a regiment to appoint his adjutant, a right that has never been questioned, yet the general, in order to make his selection effective, must have actual command of the person chosen. Should this principle be applied, no officer could be announced as aide-de-camp unless he was already on duty under the orders of the general exercising the selection.

"Of the 434 captains of companies now in service, six only have been selected or 'appointed' as aides to general officers and are now on duty. Out

of each of the six groups of 71 captains, one is serving as aide-de-camp, certainly not an extraordinary large proportion. At no period of time in our military history since 1857 has the ratio of the number of captains detached from their companies for service on the personal staff of general officers to the whole number been so small as at present.

"It has been urged that the present system of selection and continuation of service of aides has grown into an abuse, and that through a continuance of the system a great dissatisfaction exists, and loss of esprit de corps has resulted throughout the line. There are in service or authorized by existing law belonging to the Army 1,137 lieutenants of regiments and corps. Were a system of rotation rigidly insisted upon, and all selections of aides confined to the grade of subaltern, and each given a four years' tour, 47 years would be required to give each a tour. This is sufficient to show the utter impossibility of any application of the rule that will reach but the few; and, indeed, but a comparatively small proportion of the officers are fitted by taste, talent and temperament for the work of aide; or would, if detailed, prove useful in that position.

"It has also been said that the general interests of the Service will be advanced by establishing a system of rotation for all details. The practical operations of such a system, as applied to aides, could not work satisfactorily. There is no law or regulation that could compel the general to appoint, as his aide, a man who was obnoxious to him or whom he did not approve.

"It is a rule, almost universally practiced, in civil and official life, that men charged with large responsibilities, either public or private, are furnished by their employers with private secretaries of their own individual choice.

"The aide fills a position in relation to the general and his duties analogous to that of the private secretary to the railroad superintendent or president, or to the head of a department of the Government, but the aide, besides occupying the confidential relation to his superior, has military duties to perform, requiring rare qualities of discretion and judgment, to be acquired only through practical experience in the duties of the position.

"The men selected to fill these positions under existing law, are of course taken from their ordinary duties; some are company officers, others belong to the engineers and ordnance, but all are charged with larger responsibilities than would ordinarily fall to their lot. No company of infantry or artillery, except the light batteries of the latter, has a maximum strength exceeding 48 men, and a large proportion of the companies do not number more than about an average of 40 men at all.

"Nearly all the regiments are doing simple garrison duty; the responsibilities of the company officers are limited, and no advantage to the Service could result from a continual rotation in office of aides. If it be claimed and admitted that these positions are sinecures, to be allotted as favors, then the arguments for succession might have some weight; but those who have exercised command know that the duties of the men composing the personal staff of the general officer, both in peace and war, are at times most burdensome; and an intimate knowledge of the plans, intentions, and even the personal peculiarities of the commander are very important, indeed indispensable, qualities in those who serve on the personal staff.

"Some 23 officers have been appointed aides-de-camp by the general officers of the Army, and are now in service as such. One holds a commission in the Adjutant-General's Department; two are officers of engineers; one of the ordnance; four belong to the cavalry; eleven to the infantry, and two to the artillery. Each of these men has been selected in conformity with existing law; they are the choice of respective generals; some have been thus employed for many years, others for brief periods. Through the incidents of service these officers before many years will be returned to their regiments or corps.

"The retirement from service of Gens. Sherman, McDowell, Mackenzie and Augur, resulted in the termination of the staff detail of 13 officers, and all within about two and a half years. The early retirement of Gens. Pope and Hancock in about two and a half years will send six other aides to their regiments; so on in future this list of men serving as aides will be constantly undergoing changes."

Another memorandum of eight pages, in the same handwriting, follows:

"The right assumed by the War Department to regulate the selection of aides by general officers, that is, to restrict the selection to officers belonging to certain branches of the service, and to limit the tenure of service of aides, thus imposing conditions and restrictions not embraced in the law authorizing such selections, can only be justified on the ground that the law itself is unconstitutional, in so far as it purports to restrict the authority conferred upon the President by the Constitution. If the statute is constitutional, the new regulation is plainly in violation of law.

"Under the power of Congress to raise and support armies (which implies the right to determine the condition of their existence), and the power to make rules for the regulation and government of the forces, Congress may make any regulation respecting appointment, promotion and tenure of office, which is not incompatible with the exercise by the President of his appointing power, or of his authority as Commander-in-Chief.

"It may be held that Congress cannot vest the appointment of aides in the general officers with whom they are to serve, since the Constitution limits the conferring of such authority to the Heads of Departments and courts of law. In other words, that the old regulation which authorized general officers to appoint their own aides was not justified by the Constitution, and that the selection of aides, as authorized by law, is only to be construed as a legislative restriction upon the appointing power of the President. In this view of the question, aides can be appointed by the President alone, but he can appoint only such as the general officers may have selected. He may decline to appoint any officer so selected, but he cannot appoint one who has not been so selected; that is, he cannot force an aide upon a general officer against his will. This seems to be the correct view of the question, giving the fullest force

to the constitutional power of the President respecting appointments.

But it is not now questioned that Congress has the right to fix the tenure of office of all officers of the Army. And this power has been exercised so far as to prohibit the dismissal of any officer, in time of peace, except by, or in mitigation of, a sentence of court-martial. This may be held to mean dismissal from the service only, and not to include the vacation of a staff appointment which may be held in addition to the more permanent commission in the line of the Army. Hence it may be held, in the present state of the law, that the President's power of removal extends to the aides of general officers.

"Yet the new regulation is, none the less, in violation of the plain spirit of the law, of time honored custom, and of sound military principles, and is exceedingly vicious, both in principle and practical effect. It would be difficult to imagine anything more revolting in government than that an officer sustaining the closest confidential relation with one superior should be dependent upon the will of another for the tenure of his office. That the 'selection' of an aide by a general officer must be subject to approval or disapproval of the President follows as a matter of course, from the authority of the latter as Commander-in-Chief. It would be absurd to give a subordinate commander, of limited responsibility, absolute power to put upon his staff any captain or lieutenant of the Army whom he might select, even one not at the time under his command, and one who might then be engaged in the performance of far more important duties under some superior commander. But, when the selection has been made and duly approved, either explicitly by a special order from the War Department in the particular case, or impliedly, because authorized by the general regulations issued by the President, the selection and assignment becomes in substance what it has always been termed, an appointment made in accordance with law. The appointee becomes an incumbent of an office in the Army created by law. The tenure of all offices in the Army, not otherwise regulated by law, is during good behavior. And even though the President may have, in the absence of any act of Congress on the subject, the power to dismiss or remove an Army officer, he has no right to exercise that power except for cause. The removal of an aide of irreproachable record, in defiance of the wishes of the general on whose staff he is serving, is simply an act of arbitrary power without the sanction either of law or precedent or military principle."

THE CLAIM OF LIEUT. A. M. FULLER.

JANUARY 23, 1886.

In the matter of the claim of Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller for pay for period of suspension from the Military Academy.

The claimant, while he was a cadet at the Military Academy, was tried by a General Court-martial on a charge of a breach of arrest, and was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service of the U. S. on Oct. 5, 1874. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court were approved, and the sentence mitigated to the suspension of the accused from the Military Academy until the commencement of the next academic year (July 1, 1875), at which time he will join the then first class.

He was paid as a cadet to include Oct. 9, 1874, upon a certificate of the commanding officer of the cadets "that the order suspending Cadet Alfred M. Fuller was received Oct. 10, 1874, and that he was released from duty Oct. 10, 1874."

From October, 1874, to June, 1875, he was borne on the rolls of the Academy as "suspended until July 1, 1875." On the roll for July and August, 1875, his name is entered with remarks, as follows: "Last paid to Oct. 9, 1874. Joined from suspension July 1, 1875. Pay due from July 1, 1875." He drew pay as cadet from the latter date to the date of his graduation.

He claims the pay, etc., of a cadet for the period from Oct. 10, 1874, to June 30, 1875, inclusive. He has drawn nothing for that period. The Second Auditor finds that his claim should be allowed, and that there is due him thereon the sum of \$441.87. Section 1339 of the R. S. reads as follows: "Cadets of the Military Academy shall receive \$500 a year and one ration a day."

The view of the War Department evidently was that the sentence of suspension severed the claimant's connection with the Military Academy, for the mitigating order itself provided that he should "join" the then first class at the expiration of the period of suspension, and in the record made up, after his return to duty, he is referred to as having "joined" from suspension. And it would seem that the denial of pay must have been based on the ground that the claimant, while he was suspended, was not a cadet of the Military Academy, and was, therefore, not entitled to the benefits of the section above quoted.

I am satisfied that the conclusions of the War Department were correct. While the sentence, as mitigated, did not put the claimant out of the service of the U. S., it seems clear that it temporarily severed his connection with the Academy, and that, being separated from the Academy, he was, by necessary consequence, deprived of the position which he had held therein. Whatever else he may have been, it follows that he was not a cadet of the Military Academy during the period of suspension.

This case is not like that of an officer suspended from rank. Such an officer does not lose but retains his office and with it retains the right to the pay thereof as fixed by law, unless sentence also decrees a forfeiture of pay.

The case is more like that of one who has been duly suspended from an office of which he was previously the incumbent. It may be a question whether a Court-martial has authority to suspend a commissioned officer from his office, but I think it not a doubtful proposition that where an officer or tribunal possessing the authority to suspend from office lawfully exercises that authority, the suspended officer parts with his office and can have no right therein or thereto or to the pay thereof, so long as the suspension continues. In the absence of statutory provision to the contrary, he is just as completely denuded of official position and as effectually deprived of the right to pay for the period of suspension as he would have been had he been dismissed from office and subsequently reappointed.

It is not disputed that the sentence of suspension was lawfully imposed in this case. I take it to be clear, therefore, that the claimant was deprived of his position for the time being, and that, as he ceased to be a cadet of the Military Academy, he, of course, ceased to be entitled to the pay of such a cadet and could not again acquire a right thereto until the period of suspension had passed.

The terms of the section aforesaid limited the claimant's right to the pay provided for therein to the period during which he was serving as a cadet at the Military Academy. If then, he is entitled to any pay for that period of suspension, it must be because of some other provision of law.

There is no statute fixing the pay, or authorizing the payments of suspended cadets, and the claimant could not recover upon a quantum meruit, because he performed no service whatever while he was suspended. I am of opinion, therefore, that the claim should be disallowed.

I. H. MAYNARD, Comptroller.

THE Kansas Times thinks that "President Cleveland would certainly make no mistake if he should appoint General Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A., Judge, Advocate General of the Army."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL J. W. FORSYTH, 1st U. S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Custer, Montana.

LIEUTENANT A. E. CULVER, U. S. N., is spending the winter at Utica, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT J. F. GUILFOYLE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting in Kansas City, Mo.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HOLMES, U. S. Army, retired, of Fort George, Fla., has been on a visit to Chicago.

CAPTAIN E. M. HAYES, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will prolong his visit to Morganton, N. C., until spring.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR G. H. BEARDSLEY, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., this week from a brief vacation.

LIEUTENANT BRITTON DAVIS, 3d Cavalry, the noted Apache fighter, but now manager of the Corralitos Mining Company, in Mexico, is at the Grand Central.—*El Paso Times*.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Carbaugh, are on a visit to Washington, D. C.

COLONEL A. J. MCGONIGLE, U. S. A., has gone from Whipple Barracks to San Francisco on official business.

CAPTAIN H. G. BROWN, 12th Infantry, of Fort Niagara, N. Y., was a visitor at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HARMON, 10th Cavalry, is at Thomasville, Ga.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BELLAS, 4th Cavalry, on sick leave from Fort Huachuca, A. T., is spending the winter at 300 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT T. C. WOODBURY, 16th Infantry, lately at San Antonio, has joined at Fort Stockton, Texas.

GENERAL J. OAKES, U. S. A., and family have gone to Florida to spend the balance of the winter.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d Infantry, left Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week, to be absent for a month.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER G. R. DURAND, U. S. N., of the *Alliance*, has left Norfolk, Va., on a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT T. W. GRIFFITH, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN S. P. JOCELYN, 21st U. S. Infantry, arrived in St. Louis this week, and will be married in that city on Tuesday next.

MAJOR B. B. KEELER, U. S. A., lately on sick leave, was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Gibson, I. T.

A HANDSOME and complete model of the yacht *Puritan* has recently been made by the veteran Capt. Robert B. Forbes, of Boston. It is on exhibition in that city, and will be put up at raffle for a local charity.

A WASHINGTON letter says: "Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, a wealthy young New Yorker, has been in Washington for a week. He is a nephew of the late Commodore Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S. Navy, who died in 1862. The Commodore was a great personal friend and admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and bought Monticello, the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence, a few months after Jefferson's death. Mr. Jefferson M. Levy inherited Monticello, and within the past few years has expended much money in restoring it to its former condition."

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, returned to Fort Snelling, Minn., last week, from Fort Keogh, Montana, having completed the trial of Lieut. Avis, 5th U. S. Infantry. The proceedings have been forwarded to Major-General Schofield at Chicago, who is the reviewing officer. Lieut. A. B. Johnson, A. D. C. to General Terry, in attendance as a witness, has also returned to Fort Snelling.

"PAYMASTER J. B. REDFIELD, U. S. N.," says the *Vallejo Chronicle*, "lately detached from Mare Island, has been on duty there for the past two years and during that time has given general satisfaction to those having business connected with the Pay Office. His many friends will regret to hear of his departure from our community."

The sacred concert given Jan. 21 at the Catholic chapel at Fort Leavenworth proved all that its originators expected, says the *Kansas Times*. A large audience was present and the manner the choirs, singing societies and singers acquitted themselves was highly appreciated. Those who have not heard Mrs. E. L. Baker, Lieut. G. F. Cooke and Mr. John Joerger should not lose the opportunity of doing so.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of January 14 says: Major R. S. Vickery, Surgeon, departed on Tuesday to his new station at Hot Springs. . . . Captain C. A. Woodruff, C. S., has entirely recovered from his recent troubles with one of his eyes. . . . Colonel John Green, 2d Cav., at Boise Barracks, duly celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans on the 8th, by parade of the troops and salute.

THE *San Francisco Report* of January 16, says:

Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th Infantry, was in the city, Thursday. . . . Chief Engineer C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N., has been confined to his house at Mare Island by illness. . . . Captain J. W. Summerhayes, 8th Infantry, came over from Angel Island, Wednesday. . . . Asst. Engr. Alberto de Ruiz, U. S. N., lately retired, has left Mare Island, Cal., for Washington. . . . Ensign A. P. Niblack is in the city. . . . Captain McCulloch, British Royal Engineers, is in town.

THE *Mineral Argus*, of Jan. 14, says:

Lieut. Macdonald has gone to Custer with captured horses. . . . The ball given by Troop F, on New Year's eve, was a success. . . . Mrs. Col. Smith and mother, Mrs. Allen, assisted by Mrs. Capt. Bradley, received handsomely at the commanding officer's quarters, on New Year's. . . . A few evenings ago a charming musicale was given by Mrs. Capt. Bradley, at which a number of selections were finely rendered by officers and ladies. . . . Capt. Maize successfully organized a "progressive euchre club," the first pleasant meeting of which was held at his quarters. The second party was at Lieut. Wauwright's, a few evenings ago.

LIEUTENANT F. L. PALMER, 21st U. S. Infantry, is a recent addition to the garrison circle of Fort Bridger, Wyo.

CAPTAIN C. M. CALLAHAN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is spending the winter in Washington with quarters at 1121 I street.

Mrs. WILDRICK continues, in "The United Service" for January, the interesting story "A Zealot in Tulle."

MAJOR E. B. KIRK, Quartermaster, U. S. A., has returned to Atlanta, Ga., from an inspection of National Cemeteries under his jurisdiction.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MITCHELL, 3d U. S. Infantry, visited Governor's Island, N. Y., on Tuesday, and was examined by the Retiring Board there.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus early in the week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN C. A. VARNUM, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was a recent guest at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN W. E. HOFMAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, is at Hot Springs, Ark., going through a course of treatment there.

LIEUTENANT H. W. WHEELER, 11th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Elizabeth, N. J., at which place his marriage to Miss Dougherty will take place on Wednesday next.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, Colonel 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, is paying a round of visits in the East.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER E. B. WEBSTER, U. S. N., stationed on the *Pinta* at Alaska, was married at Seattle, Wash. Terr., Jan. 8, to Miss Stella Gates, of Carson City, N. M.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., from a month's visit to Washington.

CAPTAIN J. F. GREGORY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was in Baltimore, Md., this week, in connection with his recent assignment to duty with station in that city.

COLONEL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Inspector General U. S. A., was in Washington early in the week, the guest at the Riggs House of Judge Chenoweth, 1st Auditor.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Penrose, were in Washington this week. If the General's health keeps good he expects to rejoin at Fort Niagara in March.

COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON, of Philadelphia, attended a meeting of the Bucks County Historical Society, at Doyleston, Jan. 19, and read a paper of more than usual interest and historical research on "Gettysburg—the Pinch of the Fight."

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. M. BANISTER, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, goes to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, to take temporary charge of the Medical Department there until the arrival of a successor to Asst. Surgeon C. E. Munn, who goes to Vancouver Barracks to report to Gen. Gibbon for assignment to a post.

SURGEON W. E. WATERS, U. S. A., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week to be absent until March. During his absence Asst. Surg. A. H. Appel, U. S. A., will take charge of medical matters at Madison Barracks.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES W. PENROSE, 11th U. S. Inf., was married at Cincinnati, Jan. 19, to Miss Marie B. Minor, daughter of John D. Minor, Esq., of that city. The married couple were expected to join at Fort Buford, Dakota, this week. The bridegroom is a son of Gen. W. H. Penrose, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Niagara, N. Y., at present on leave.

MICHAEL CZAYKOWSKI, better known as Sadyk Pasha, a General in the service of Turkey, who recently committed suicide, won renown and the title of General by fighting against Russia in 1831. Some years later he went to Constantinople to reside. His surrender to the Russian authorities was formally demanded, and to avoid being given up he in 1851 adopted the Moslem religion and assumed the name of Mohammed sadyk. During the war between Turkey and Russia in 1853-55 he had the rank of Pasha and commanded a corps of the Turkish Army. Subsequently he was Military Governor of Bucharest. In 1872 he quitted the Turkish service, and obtaining permission from the Russian Government to return to his native country he took up his residence in Kiev.

THE *Chicago Tribune* recalls an experience had by a citizen of Detroit, Mich., somewhere back in the fifties. At that time the militia force of Michigan was not a formidable body, but it had its officers, and they had their titles. The Adjutant and Q. M. General was a good-natured Austrian named Schwartz, who lived in Detroit. Schwartz had learned something of the drill before he came to America, and, as he happened to be an especially peaceful individual, naturally took great delight in the pomp and circumstance of war, and to see him in his gorgeous uniform training day was a spectacle worth going miles to see. Schwartz did well in business, and when the hungering for the Fatherland came upon him he concluded to pay a visit to his old home in Vienna. He took his uniform with him—he could not bear a separation from that—and when, a few days after his arrival in Vienna, a grand review of the Austrian Army was held, Adj. and Q. M. Gen. Schwartz was present, seated in isolated grandeur upon a rented charger. The Emperor noticed the magnificent solitary horseman, and, not recognizing the uniform as anything European, sent an aide-de-camp to make inquiries. The aide-de-camp reported that the magnificent stranger was Adjutant and Q. M. Gen. Schwartz, of the army of the State of Michigan, in the United States of America. That settled it. The Emperor invited the distinguished foreign military authority to assist in the review, and the distinguished foreign military authority accepted without a moment's hesitation, riding by the Emperor's side and viewing with a critical eye the evolutions of the Austrian Army. It was a great day for Michigan and for Adjutant and Q. M. Gen. Schwartz.

SURGEON G. W. WOODS, U. S. N., registered at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

MAJOR R. C. WALKER, U. S. A., retired, of Helena, was a recent guest at the West House, Minneapolis.

CHAPLAIN FRANK THOMPSON, U. S. N., has reported at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., as successor to Chaplain Hayward.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, Colonel 4th U. S. Inf., of Fort Omaha, is spending a few weeks of his leave at Washington, D. C.

MR. A. H. BUDLONG's appointment as post-trader of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been approved by the Secretary of War.

LIEUTENANT E. J. MCLERNAND, 2d Cav., A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Gibbon, has left Vancouver Barracks on a month's leave.

MAJOR ALEX. MACKENZIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Windsor Hotel, St. Paul.

THE Secretary of the Navy is somewhat startlingly referred to by the *Baltimore Herald* as "the gruff old sea dog from Fifth ave."

ENSIGN W. J. SEARS, U. S. N., is spending a portion of his leave at Jacksonville, Fla., with quarters at the Carlton House.

COLONEL WILLIAM WINTHROP, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., lately in the East, has rejoined at the Presidio of San Francisco.

NEW YORK will part with regret with Major C. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who, after a pleasant tour of duty there, goes to Boston, Mass.

LIEUTENANT L. WILHELM, Adj. 1st U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Grant, is spending a portion of the winter at San Francisco, Cal., with quarters at the Occidental.

MAJOR WILLIAM KELLOGG, 19th Inf., under his recent orders has taken command of Fort Brown, Texas.

LIEUTENANT J. H. KING, 8th Cav., has taken command of the Seminole Negro Indian scouts at camp at Nevill's Springs, Texas.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., and his agents, are actively carrying out the work of transferring the remains in the old cemetery at Governor's Island to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery.

FROM Mexico we learn that General Trevino has been appointed Minister to Spain and ex-President Gonzalez Minister to France.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL COONEY, 9th Cav., is to take charge of a new rendezvous for the mounted recruiting service to be opened at Nashville, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT F. W. CROCKER, U. S. N., arrived in Washington early in the week for examination for promotion.

SERGEANT BRAINARD, one of the survivors of the Greely Expedition, was present on Tuesday evening at an entertainment given in Music Hall, Yonkers.

LIEUTENANT R. R. STEEDMAN, 16th Infantry, left New York for Washington this week, and will remain there until about Feb. 6, when he will start for Fort Concho, Texas, expecting to arrive at that post about Feb. 12.

AN elegant breakfast was given on board the frigate *Santee*, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Jan. 21, by Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, in charge of the ship, and Mrs. Hutchins, in charge of the officers, and Mr. Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The entertainment was enjoyed by a large company of officers of the Academy, including Commander and Mrs. Farquhar, Commander Schouler, Mrs. Schouler, Lieut. and Mrs. Theodor Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham, and Mrs. Hartley, sister of Mrs. Hutchins.

THE *Tribune*, speaking of "Men One Meets," says: "Lieut. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., is a tall, slender, not robust-looking gentleman, whose eye-glasses and long Dundrearyish whiskers and nonchalant manner give little indication of the resources and pluck which his conversation inspires. He is the last man in the world one would have selected, judging from his physique and temperament, to go into the frozen regions of the North. These wiry, nervous organizations often develop more power of endurance than more robust and sturdy men. Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., is the very opposite in every respect of Lieut. Greely. He is sturdy, broad shouldered, deep chested, heavily bearded, long haired, rough-and-ready, and looks as if he would not be happy or flourish anywhere else than in the polar regions, to which he is so anxious to return."

EX-GOVERNOR W. R. MARSHALL, in a recent paper on General Grant, before the Loyal Legion of Minnesota, quoted the following letter, which we do not recall having seen in type before, and which brings to memory subjects now almost forgotten:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1872.

Gov. Wm. R. Marshall, St. Paul, Minn.:
DEAR SIR: I have just read your letter to the President, and believe he was impressed with it just as you wanted. I surely have always been anxious to recognize Gen. Hancock's claim, both on account of his rank and eminent services, and told the President that this was a good chance to do so, by letting Hancock take Meade's place in Philadelphia. Really and in truth, there is no reason for keeping up the division of the Atlantic; it was done out of respect for Meade, and the same reason (which is a good one), will sanction the assignment of Gen. Hancock to it, and I will be glad if the President will do it. I have never had the least difference with Gen. Hancock, but the President did refuse to let him have a command (Halleck's at the South), because of his belief that Gen. Hancock's opinion on vital questions differed from his own. There were also special reasons for Gen. Schofield going to the division of the Pacific, and to this Gen. Hancock did take exception; but the matter was clearly within the province of the President, and once resolved on had to be submitted to gracefully. Now, if the President will assign Hancock to Philadelphia I will be perfectly satisfied, and have so notified him. Probably before matter will be concluded and announced by telegraph before you get this. For your kind expressions of friendship and regard I am sure Gen. Grant felt pleased, and I know that I bear in honor all the sentiments you express of Meade, Thomas and Mower, and all the really good and great men who have preceded us a little to our common destiny.
With great respect, etc., W. T. SHERMAN.

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTELL, 4th U. S. Art., visited old friends in Providence, R. I., a few days ago.

CAPTAIN D. F. CALLINAN, 1st U. S. Inf., of Columbus Barracks, has gone to the West with recruits.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, says an exchange, is to plant his vine and fig tree in New York City. We hope so.

UNDER recent orders, Lieut. E. E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., goes from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Bowie, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT J. H. BEACON, 3d Infantry, spending a leave at Cleveland, O., will not return to his regiment until the Spring.

MAJOR E. B. BEAUMONT, U. S. A., Mrs. Crook and Mrs. Read were in Kansas City a few days ago, on their way to Arizona.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Art., has received a six months' extension of sick leave, which he will spend on his property at Victoria, Fla.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Reade, were guests this week of Captain J. W. Pope, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth.

MISS DAVIS, a sister of the wife of Lieut. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., was married at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 21, to Mr. W. E. Kyte, of St. Louis.

CIVIL ENGINEER C. C. WOLCOTT, U. S. N., stationed at Mare Island, Cal., is reported seriously ill, but somewhat improved during the last few days.

MISS EMMA O. SEAMAN, stepdaughter of Commo. A. E. K. Benham, U. S. N., was married at Tomkinsville, Jan. 26, to Mr. Frederick Randall, of Brooklyn.

COLONEL DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A., arrived in Bombay, British India, from Venice, Dec. 22, just in time for Christmas. Col. Jones registered at the Byculla Club, in Bombay.

THE last funeral services over the remains of the late Naval Constructor Geo. F. Mallett, U. S. N., took place at Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 18, and then the body was interred in the Masonic and Odd Fellows Cemetery at that place.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., contributes to the February number of the *Popular Science Monthly* an article, profusely illustrated with maps and diagrams, on the operations for the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HARWOOD PARKER, nominated this week as Minister to Corea, was for many years an officer of the U. S. Navy, serving with distinction in the Mexican War, and rising to the rank of Lieutenant Sept. 14, 1855. At the outbreak of the Civil War he cast his fortunes with the South. Since the war he has occupied several prominent positions, and has devoted himself to literature.

No appointment has yet been made to the vacancy in the Bureau of Military Justice, but, as the President is looking into the military histories of a number of applicants, it is supposed that it will not remain open much longer. Among the candidates for the place are: Capt. Geo. W. Clous, 24th Infantry; Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry; Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d Artillery; Capt. Chas. Keller, 2d Infantry, and Lieut. T. T. Knox, 1st Cavalry.

THE California Commandery Loyal Legion, in an "In Memoriam" of the late Lieut. Chas. Meigs Bailey, 8th U. S. Inf., says: "Entitled to membership in the Loyal Legion by virtue of the services during the war of the rebellion of his father, Col. Elisha I. Bailey, U. S. Army, he was elected a Companion of the Second Class, May 2, 1883. . . . He was a true friend, a fearless soldier, an honest man, an affectionate husband and father. In his death the Commandery of California loses a valued companion, who was endeared to all by his genial manners and upright character."

INSPECTOR GENERAL BRIGGS, State of New York, in his recent annual report says: "The action of the War Department in detailing Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Closson, 6th U. S. Art., to investigate and report to the General Government, upon the working of our State system and upon the efficiency of our State troops, was highly appreciated by the general staff officers on duty, as well as by the officers and enlisted men serving in camp. During the frequent visits of this highly esteemed veteran and accomplished soldier, he observed the workings of our State system closely and thoroughly."

THE installation ceremonies of George Washington Post 103, G. A. R., at the Brunswick Hotel, New York, on Tuesday evening, attracted a notable gathering. General McMahon was installed as Post Commander, General Aspinwall as Senior Vice, and General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., as Junior Vice-Commander. Captain C. M. Payne, formerly of the Army, was installed as Chaplain. Lieutenant E. J. Arthur, U. S. N., retired, was named for Sergeant-Major, and the post will learn with regret of his death the very day of the meeting. Among the invited guests were Major-General W. S. Hancock, Generals Wager Swayne, H. L. Abbot, and R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., Commodore Chandler, U. S. N., etc.

THE Omaha *Expositor* of Jan. 23 says:

Lieut. Hamilton arrived from Fort Douglas Thursday for a short visit. . . . Lieut. Palmer, 21st Inf., has returned to Fort Bridger, after a brief visit at Fort Sidney. . . . Two hops at Fort Niobrara during the past week, one on Tuesday evening by the 9th Cavalry and one on Wednesday evening after the lecture by the 4th Infantry. . . . A delightful lecture was given at Fort Niobrara on Wednesday evening by Chaplain Lewis. His subject was "A Life on the Ocean." It was splendidly delivered and worthy of all praise. . . . Col. Wilson (paymaster) and his clerk, Mr. Breuk, arrived last Sunday morning at Fort Niobrara, having been three days and three nights on the way from Omaha. . . . Maj. Rawles returned to Fort Douglas Wednesday evening.

THE Brackett *News* of Jan. 23 has the following Fort Clark items:

Lieut. Geary, absent for some time in charge of Seminole scouts, returned a few days ago. . . . We met Lieut. W. M. Williams after his return from Louisiana. The lieutenant did not enjoy his leave, as he was ill nearly all the time he was away. . . . The Lodge of Good Templars was organized last week. . . . Lieut. J. H. King left Thursday for Nevill's Spring, in command of Seminole scouts. Lieut. King will be much missed from the post at home this week. . . . The enlisted men gave a masquerade ball at the Post Hall Friday evening.

LIEUTENANT M. E. HALL, U. S. N., is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. C. Wyckoff, of Buffalo, N. Y.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., is at his home in Marion, Ohio.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, U. S. A., Mrs. Merriam, and family, were in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT R. E. THOMPSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Washington early in the week from Fort Douglas, Utah, and has entered upon signal duty at Fort Myer, Va.

COLONEL RICHARD LODGE, U. S. A., will arrive in New York from Fort Monroe early next week to sit on the Board appointed to make trial of the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun now at Fort Lafayette.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. W. MELVILLE, U. S. N., at the request of the Board of Managers of the United Service Club, of Philadelphia, will address the club on "Polar Expeditions" on Thursday evening of next week, Feb. 4.

ENSIGN W. C. CANFIELD, U. S. N., whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect June 30 next, is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and has gone into partnership with his brother, Dr. Herman Canfield, of "Hopeworth" Sanitarium, Bristol, R. I.

CHAPLAIN ALFRED LEE ROYCE, U. S. N., has recently been elected the monthly chairman of the Episcopal Church Association—a meeting of the Episcopal clergy of Boston and vicinity, held every Monday at 10.45 A. M., at the Church rooms, 5 Hamilton Place, at which essays are read, followed by a general discussion.

"LIEUTENANT T. F. DAVIS, 15th U. S. Inf." says the *El Paso Times*, "left here Jan. 21, for Fort Randall, Dakota, having spent his leave among his relatives at Hart's Mill, adjoining Fort Bliss. The Lieutenant will find the North less pleasant than the balmy breezes of El Paso. His many friends here regret his short stay."

GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., who arrived a few days ago at Tampa, Fla., was tendered a fine reception at the Orange Grove Hotel in that city. General Harney is on his old stamping ground, for about 100 miles from Tampa is the scene of "Harney's Run," where, during the Seminole War, the gallant soldier escaped from his tent during a night attack by the Indians and saved his scalp and life by fairly outrunning his pursuers, most of whom were exceedingly fleet footed. Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole chief, who became distinguished later on, used to say, in speaking of his fast Indian ponies, that they could beat a railroad train—"beat anything 'cept Gen. Harney."

THE Omaha *Herald*, referring to the retirement of Colonel John E. Summers, U. S. A., announced in the *JOURNAL* last week, says: "Dr. Summers has friends by the unnumbered scores among the veterans of Omaha life and growth. He has been here since an early day in the struggles of this young and lively community; and it gives the writer—who has held an acquaintance, always warm and cordial, with him since 1862, when they met at Ft. Kearney, no little satisfaction to know that Dr. Summers is so interested in things in and about Omaha that he could not, now that the restraint of military residence is removed, leave if he would; although we confidently believe no thought could be more foreign to him than such a one."

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, was Mrs. Grant's sixtieth birthday. She had a quiet family reunion at the house in Sixty-sixth st., at which her three sons and their wives and children were all present. Senator Chaffee is authority for the statement that the Grant boys are devoting all their time to the completion and publication of the General's Memoirs. The haste with which he prepared the last volume left a great many dates and papers to be verified or copied from the official documents. This is being carefully done by his sons. The general read all the proofs of his first volume with great care. His sons are endeavoring to give equal care to the last volume. The amount of returns from the Memoirs, which will be paid to Mrs. Grant, will be over \$500,000 and possibly \$750,000. A check of \$250,000 has already been sent to Mrs. Grant by the publishers, indicating the returns on the first volume so far as it has been delivered.

A PITTSBURGH despatch of Jan. 26, referring to the Foulk divorce case, says: "The war between the factions has assumed a serious aspect. Col. Foulk has been forced to give up the command of his captured citadel temporarily. His bondsmen became alarmed and removed their liability yesterday. The Sheriff issued a capias and Colonel Foulk and his son, W. L., were arrested. After the Colonel's departure from the office the door was locked and barricaded. The two sons, who have been endeavoring to gain possession of the business, thought to profit by their father's absence, and order the occupants from the building. When they arrived within ten paces of the window further progress was cut off by four guns, behind each of which stood a grim, determined-looking tramp. A short parley took place, and the sons were finally compelled to beat an ignominious retreat. During the day, however, the defeated side succeeded in placing a lock on the hall windows from the outside, so that it cannot be raised. In the mean time both sides are waiting for a decision from the courts as to the right of possession."

LAST week we announced the marriage, Jan. 14, at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, of Lieut. C. L. Best, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss Laura Corbitt. The *Alta*, referring to the occasion, says: "The bride, who is an acknowledged belle of San Francisco society, is the eldest daughter of William H. Corbitt, of the firm of Corbitt and Macleay, the well-known merchants of Portland, Oregon. The groom is a gallant and efficient officer, who has been stationed at this post since 1881. Rev. Hiram W. Beers, of Trinity Church, officiated in the presence only of a few relatives and very intimate friends of the contracting couple. Col. Piper and Lieut. Davis, the colonel and adjutant, respectively, of Lieut. Best's regiment, were attired in regimentals. A wedding breakfast was served at the conclusion of the ceremony. Those present were: William H. Corbitt, the Misses Minnie and Nellie Corbitt, sisters of the bride, Judge and Mrs. John S. Hager, Frank S. Hicks,

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex. Piper, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. K. Davis, Mrs. James C. Patrick and Joseph C. Bailey. The happy couple departed the same afternoon for Los Angeles, Lieut. Best having been granted one month's freedom from martial duty."

RECENT DEATHS.

ELIPHALET BROWN, who died January 23, at 101 Park avenue, New York City, was connected for many years with the naval service. When Commodore Perry, in 1854, made his trip to Japan for the purpose of effecting a commercial treaty Mr. Brown accompanied him as a special artist. On the 15th of September, 1862, he was appointed acting ensign, U. S. N., promoted acting master May 3, 1864, and honorably discharged Feb. 17, 1866. Then, as admiral's secretary, he was for many years attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, and served as secretary to Admirals Le Roy, Worden, Alden, and Bell. His services and genial ways rendered him a favorite in naval circles, and his retirement to private life, about eleven years ago, was much against the wishes of those with whom he had cruised, and who had as greatly enjoyed his companionship as they had appreciated his devotion to his duties.

LIEUTENANT ELLIOTT J. ARTHUR, U. S. Navy, retired, died Jan. 26, at his home in Burlington, Vermont. He entered the Naval Academy in 1865, graduated 1869, and was assigned to a cruise in the *Sabine*. He was promoted Ensign July 12, 1870. After serving two years in the Pacific Squadron he was promoted Master, in which capacity he served three years on the flagship *Franklin* on the European Station. He was commissioned Lieutenant July 1, 1876. After serving for a few years on the flagships *Monongahela* and *Saratoga* his health gave out and he was placed on the retired list Nov. 16, 1882. He then studied law in New York and was admitted to the Bar, and continued to practice until about six months ago when he was taken ill and compelled to go to his home in Burlington, where he died. He was well known in New York society, and a popular member of the University Club.

PROFESSOR EDWARD SEAGER, U. S. Navy, retired, who died, January 23, at Georgetown, D. C., aged seventy-seven, was a native of England, and was appointed, in 1864, from Rhode Island, a Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy, and was placed on the retired list, April 8, 1871. Professor Seager was an extensive traveller and a man of advanced mental culture, an artist in drawing and painting, which he taught at the Academy, and many of his landscape paintings give unmistakable evidence of genius. He leaves three children. His wife died four years ago. The remains were interred on Monday, at the Holy Rood Cemetery, Georgetown. Professor H. H. Lockwood, U. S. N.; Capt. A. W. Weaver, U. S. N.; Pay Director T. H. Lasker, U. S. N.; F. E. Shepperd, Captains R. Meade and J. H. Sands, U. S. N.; Major Bates, U. S. A. (retired), and Samuel Rittenhouse were the pall-bearers.

COLONEL ABRAHAM M. WILDER, a distinguished member of the National Guard of California, who died in San Francisco, Jan. 17, was appointed an A. A. Surgeon U. S. Army, in 1862, afterwards a Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Major, and received the brevet of Lieut.-Col. for faithful and meritorious services. He held several responsible positions during the war, serving as Medical Director of the 9th and 23d Army Corps, of Stoneman's Cavalry, and of the Department of Ohio, also as Medical Director of the Army and Department of the Ohio.

COLONEL ASHBEL SMITH, who died at Houston, Texas, January 21st, went there in 1837, and soon after was made Surgeon-General of the Army of the Republic. He was also Minister to France, England and Spain, accompanied Gen. Taylor's army of occupation to Mexico, was President of the Board of Examiners at West Point, represented Harris County in the Legislature, was Colonel in the 2d Texas Infantry in the Confederate service, and went to the Paris Exposition as the Chief Commissioner in 1878.

MRS. ELIZABETH LYMAN SAWTELLE, wife of Mr. Cullen Sawtelle, and mother of Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., died at Englewood, N. J., Jan. 26, in the 76th year of her age. She was highly esteemed for her many virtues and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The funeral services took place from St. Paul's Church, Englewood, on Friday.

DR. THOMAS JEFFERSON HARPER, an old resident of Vicksburg, Miss., and a nephew of the late Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., died in that city Jan. 18, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

DR. RICHARD W. JONES, who entered West Point from Alabama in 1843, but left before graduation, died last week at his home in Hawkins County, Tenn.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Brig.-General Abner Baird, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Bond, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

January 25, 1886.

Medical Department.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st lieutenants:
Henry S. T. Harris, of Virginia, January 5, 1886, vice Maddox, killed in affair with Indians.

Leonard Wood, of Massachusetts, Jan. 5, 1886, vice Bartholomew, promoted.

1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, of the 4th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, with rank in the cavalry arm from June 28, 1878.

1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, of the 9th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, with rank in the artillery arm from June 28, 1878.

Capt. John H. Bartholomew, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Jan. 4, 1886, vice Goddard, deceased.

4th Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. John R. Totten, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1886, vice Jones, deceased.

17th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1885, vice Chance, deceased.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF THE EAST, JAN. 21, 1886.

The periods selected in accordance with the provisions of par. 6, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," to constitute the practice season for the current year, are announced for the following named posts in this Department, as follows, viz.:

For St. Francis Barracks, Fla., February 1 to May 31.
Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 1 to June 30.
Little Rock Barracks, Ark., March 1 to June 30.
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., April 1 to July 31.
By command of Major General Hancock:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, JAN. 16, 1886.

Directs that the target practice season at posts for 1886 be as follows:

Alcatraz Island, Cal.—Feb., March, Sept. and Oct.
Angel Island—Feb., March, April and May.
Benicia Barracks—April, May, Sept. and Oct.
Fort Bidwell—May, June, July and Aug.
Fort Gaston—April, May, June and July.
Fort Halleck—April, May, Sept. and Oct.
Fort McDermitt—June, July, Aug. and Sept.
Fort Mason—May, June, July and Aug.
Fort Winfield Scott—April, May, Sept. and Oct.
Presidio of S. F.—April, May, Sept. and Oct.
San Diego Barracks—April, May, Sept. and Oct.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, JAN. 16, 1886.

Invite attention to G. O. A. G. O., of 1883, and says that "it is probable, that owing to the non-observance of the order that in certain cases the rifling of the Springfield rifle has been worn so as to affect the accuracy of the rifle, says the practicability of the reloading tools has been made evident, and enjoins strict attention to the requirements of Ordnance Notes 231; and the use of cartridges that will not fully enter the resizing die is hereby, absolutely prohibited. The loading and crimping die must serve to gauge and inspect the work; if cartridges enter it fully, trouble will not be had in the chamber of the arm." Invites attention also to extract from Ordnance Notes No. 222, series of 1883:

ORDERS.

Never reload except under personal supervision of a competent officer.

Grease well every cartridge before firing.

Resize, greasing slightly, every shell after firing.

CAUTIONS.

Never prime a loaded shell.

Never load a primed shell without using a safety socket.

The subject of reloading cartridges is referred to in appendix B, page 308, Blunt's Rifle and Carbine firing.

Publish in connection with the frequent injuries to the service rifle, from the bursting or swelling of the barrel at or near the muzzle, extracts from Ordnance Notes No. 117, series of 1879.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, JAN. 21, 1886.

Directs discontinuance of certain reports, returns, etc., and in order to the speedy examination of post fund accounts, invites attention to existing orders, requiring them to be forwarded, within ten days after the last days of April, Aug. and December.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, JAN. 15, 1886.

Directs that in order to prevent the payment of claims for expenses incurred in the recovery of unserviceable horses and pack animals abandoned on the march, officers in command of troops in the field will cause all such animals that are in their opinion permanently disabled to be shot, and that animals abandoned on the trail in Mexico will be shot.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. John G. Ballance, Acting Judge Advocate, will proceed to Fort Davis on public service (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, D. Texas).

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy Judge Advocate General, will report at these H. Q. for temporary duty (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, Div. Mo.).

Par. 10, S. O. 260, Nov. 11, 1885, from H. Q. A., granting Lieut. Col. Wm. Winthrop, Deputy Judge Advocate Gen., an extension of leave of absence to Jan. 15, 1886, is amended so as to extend his leave to Jan. 17, 1886 (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major A. J. McGonnigle, Q. M., will report in person at the H. Q., Div. of Pacific. Upon the completion of duty he will return to his station, Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O. 4, Jan. 15, Div. Pacific.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to

Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 8, Jan. 9, D. Columbia).

Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., will inspect clothing and Signal Service property at Helena, for which Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

Major Wm. H. Bell, C. S., will proceed from Cheyenne, Wyo. T., to Denver, Colo., on public business, and on the completion of the duty required of him at the place last named will return to his station at Cheyenne (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major William Arthur, Paymr., will proceed, not later than Feb. 2, to West Point, N. Y., on public business relating to the Pay Dept. (S. O. 19, Jan. 27, D. East.)

Major G. E. Glenn will proceed to comply with the provisions of par. 2, S. O. 127, series 1885 (S. O. 5, Jan. 13, D. Ariz.).

Medical Department.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Surg. William E. Waters, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 5, Jan. 23, Div. Atlantic.)

Asst. Surg. John M. Banister will proceed from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Warren, Mass., and report for temporary duty, to relieve Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn, in order that the latter may comply with S. O. 4, c. s., A. G. O. (S. O. 16, Jan. 23, D. East.)

Col. Thomas A. McFarlin, Surg., is assigned to duty as Medical Director, Dept. Platte, with station in Omaha, relieving from that duty Col. John E. Summers, Surg., retired from active service by operation of law (G. O. 2, Jan. 24, D. Platte.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Colonel John E. Summers, Surg., on Jan. 24, 1886, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Col. Summers will repair to his home (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, without pay, is granted A. A. Surg. Robert P. Finley (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

The absence from his station of Major Wm. S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, from Jan. 13 to Jan. 19, 1886, seven days, is approved as a leave (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., commanding Vancouver Barracks Ord. Depot, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 6, Jan. 9, D. Columbia).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs. B. D. G. K. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H. and L. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

The telegraphic order of Jan. 15, directing Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth to proceed from Fort Keogh to Fort Custer, M. T., is confirmed (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Dak.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdgrs. B. E. G. and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and K. Ft. Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D. Boise Barracks, Idaho; H. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, A. D. C. (S. O. 9, Jan. 13, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs. E. F. I. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Camp Rice, Tex.; M. Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; D. and H. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I. and K. Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The C. O. Post of San Antonio will forward, under command of a commissioned officer, fifty-seven recruits for the 3d Cavalry to Fort Davis (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, D. Tex.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdgrs. D. E. H. and L. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A. F. I. and M. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B. C. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, from Junction City to Caldwell, en route to Fort Reno, I. T., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 5, Jan. 21, Dept. M.).

The extension of leave granted Capt. Edward M. Hayes is further extended two months (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause twenty-nine recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to the Dept. of Missouri for assignment to the 5th Cav. (S. O., Jan. 28, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs. C. G. and L. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. I. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. and F. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. E. and H. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major James Biddle, commanding troops in the field at Horse Springs, N. M., will relieve 2d Lieut. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf., from duty in command of Indian scouts (S. O. 4, Jan. 18, D. N. M.).

Capt. J. B. Kerr will proceed with his troop (K) from White House to Horse Shoe Cañon, Stein's Cañon. If water cannot be procured in Horse Shoe Cañon, Capt. Kerr will proceed with his troop to Leitendorf's, for field duty, and report his arrival at either place to Hdgrs. Dist. of New Mexico, and C. O. troops in the field, Separ. N. M. (S. O. 4, Jan. 16, D. N. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs. C. and H. San Antonio, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D. Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E. F. G. K. and L. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. and M. Ft. Brown, Tex.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Fort Clark to Deming, N. M., for two private horses, property of 1st Lieut. H. F. Kendall, recently detached to field service in New Mexico (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, D. Tex.).

Capt. E. G. Fechet will proceed from Hillsboro to Deming, N. M., for the purpose of assigning horses to troops of the 8th Cavalry serving in the District, after which (Capt. Fechet will return to Hillsboro (S. O. 4, Jan. 16, D. N. M.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs. B. D. E. H. and I. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C. F. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Michael Cooney, now on leave at Leaven-

worth, will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and report for assignment to the charge of a recruiting rendezvous (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs. and B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Verde, A. T.; D. Ft. Grant, A. T.; E. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; F. Ft. Grant, A. T.; G. Ft. Grant, A. T.; H. Ft. Grant, A. T.; I. Ft. Grant, A. T.; J. Ft. Grant, A. T.; K. Ft. Grant, A. T.; L. Ft. Grant, A. T.; M. Ft. Grant, A. T.; N. Ft. Grant, A. T.; O. Ft. Grant, A. T.; P. Ft. Grant, A. T.; Q. Ft. Grant, A. T.; R. Ft. Grant, A. T.; S. Ft. Grant, A. T.; T. Ft. Grant, A. T.; U. Ft. Grant, A. T.; V. Ft. Grant, A. T.; W. Ft. Grant, A. T.; X. Ft. Grant, A. T.; Y. Ft. Grant, A. T.; Z. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; AZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; BZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; CZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; DZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ED. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ER. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ES. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ET. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; EZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; FZ. Ft. Grant, A. 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Grant, A. T.; JR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; JS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; JT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; JU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; JV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; JW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; JX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; JY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; JZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; KZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; LZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ME. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ML. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; MZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ND. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; NZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ON. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; OZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; PZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; QZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; RZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; ST. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SX. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SY. Ft. Grant, A. T.; SZ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TA. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TB. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TC. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TD. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TE. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TF. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TG. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TH. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TI. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TJ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TK. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TL. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TM. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TN. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TO. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TP. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TQ. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TR. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TS. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TT. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TU. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TV. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TW. Ft. Grant, A. T.; TX. Ft. Grant, A. T.;

upon arrival to his regimental commander (F. O. 4, Jan. 8, D. Ariz.)

Capt. F. A. Whitney is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened at Bowie Station, A. T., by par. 1, F. O. 3, D. Ariz., and 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames is detailed in his stead (F. O. 4, Jan. 8, D. Ariz.)

Capt. F. A. Whitney is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field, and will assume charge of all shipments of supplies from Bowie Station, A. T., relieving 1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, Adj. (F. O. 4, Jan. 8, D. Ariz.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A. C. D. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; G. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

The leave granted Capt. William E. Hoffman, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 12, Jan. 22, Div. M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Baldwin, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 13, Jan. 23, Div. M.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is extended twenty-three days, and permission is granted to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Platte.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. E. K. Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. John J. Dougherty will report by letter to Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, president of the Retiring Board at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose will return to his station (S. O. 7, Jan. 22, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F. G. H. and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

On being relieved from command of Indian scouts in the field at Horse Springs, N. M., Lieut. A. B. Scott will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report to the commanding officer for duty (S. O. 4, Jan. 16, D. N. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqs., E and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, E, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; F and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer is relieved from duty at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., and report for duty with Co. H (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Platte.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B, C, E, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; F and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for three months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Harvey D. Reed (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will grant a furlough for three months to 1st Sergt. Edward Fry, Co. C (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 23, 1886.

CASUALTY.

Captain Malcolm McArthur (retired), died January 12, 1886, at Limington, Maine.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Jan. 25. Detail: Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav.; Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.; Capt. Max Wesendorf, 1st Cav.; Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. J. F. R. Eandis and Willard A. Holbrook, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Dak.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 27. Detail: Capt. George B. Rodney, Edward Field, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. William Eonnie, Richard P. Strong, and Sidney W. Taylor, and 2d Lieut. J. C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Corthell, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 17, Jan. 25, D. East.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Feb. 1. Detail: Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Asher C. Taylor, Ephraim T. C. Richmond, and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Louis V. Cizlar, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 19, Jan. 27, D. East.)

At Bowie Station, A. T., Jan. 9. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, Capt. C. M. Bailey, A. W. Corliss, D. T. Wells, and E. B. Savage, 1st Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., and Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf., J.-A. (F. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Ariz.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engrs.; Major Richard Loder, 3d Art., and Major George W. McKee, Ord. Dept., will convene at the Army Building, N. Y. City, Feb. 3, 1886, for the purpose of arranging for and witnessing the trial of the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun, now at Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H., and to report on its merits and its suitability for the military service.

The report of 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zelinski, 5th Art., of the preliminary firings will be submitted to the Board for its consideration in connection with the trial. The Board will make its report to the Secretary of War, through the Chief of Ordnance (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

Old Pattern Clothing.—The disposition of the old pattern clothing referred to in G. O. 52, A. G. O., 1881, has reference only to the articles left on hand at the close of the war which, under the act of Jan. 23, 1873, were to be turned into the General Depots for transfer to the National Home for disabled volunteers. The overcoat and trousers of lighter shades should be issued to the enlisted men and the brass screwed boots and shoes be kept for issue to such as may desire to draw them. If largely in excess of the requirements of the Service they may be turned into the depot at St. Louis or sent to some other post where needed. All articles of obsolete pattern, if serviceable, should be sent to the St. Louis depot. Buffalo overshoes may be issued gratuitously and the worn bedsacks expended for any purpose to which they may be found suitable. (Letter Q. M. G. O., Dec. 21, 1885.)

Magazine Guns.—Under instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, conveyed by letter of Jan. 15, 1886, from the Adjutant-General, the magazine guns, lately subjected to trial by the troops in this Department, will be turned in to the Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot (S. O. 7, Jan. 22, D. Dak.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

From a "Comparative Report of Meteorological Observations" at Fort Brady, Mich., prepared by Hospital Steward W. F. Grosse, U. S. A., we note that the lowest temperature in 1885 was 41 deg. below zero and the highest 87 deg. above.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

A despatch of Jan. 23, from Fort Custer, stated that the cavalry stables there and fifty-eight cavalry horses were burned Jan. 22.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In view of the threatened uprising among the Indians of the Northwest Territories, the Dominion Government have decided to have a general military demonstration of the united forces of the Northwest held in the vicinity of the Blackfeet Reservation, near Fort McLeod, which, it is believed, will have more effect in intimidating those Indians who are disposed to go on the warpath than any other measure that might be resorted to.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

General Stanley announces that requisitions for the Springfield rifle, model 1884, with improved sights, can be made upon the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department, and directs that magazine guns in the hands of troops be turned in to the San Antonio Arsenal.

The *El Paso Times* says: "There were present in El Paso a few days since quite a batch of military officers, who were unanimous in the expression that this city should and no doubt would be the largest post on the frontier line. We have no doubt but that the small posts of Rice, Stockton, Davis, and Selden will be concentrated at El Paso."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

The *Kansas Times* says: "Major Gillis, chief quartermaster, after persistently hammering away at the Union Pacific Railway, has finally succeeded in having Fort Riley made a flag station for the mail trains on that road."

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

The Secretary of War has replied to the complaint of saloonkeepers of Sidney, Neb., against a saloon establishment by the officers of Fort Sidney by saying that the matter has been thoroughly investigated; that the sale of light wines, ale, and beer at Army posts is not in violation of orders issued from the War Department, and that, consequently, there is no impropriety in the matter of conducting the "amusement room" at Fort Sidney, Neb.

Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s Express has refunded to the Government the \$6,000 stolen lately from their coach, between Chadron, Neb., and Fort Robinson, being taken there for the payment of the troops. Hereafter no money will be carried beyond Chadron and a guard will be sent up from Fort Robinson, the distance being only 25 miles.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1886.

On Sunday afternoon Private John Hickey, of the Artillery Detachment, died suddenly of heart disease. He was lying on a lounge in his quarters, reading a newspaper, when the paper dropped from his hand, and it was at first thought that he had fallen asleep. The deceased was an old soldier, serving his fifth enlistment. Two of his daughters are married to soldiers stationed here. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the soldiers' chapel, and was attended by Gen. Merritt, Lieut. Rockwell, as many enlisted men as could be spared from duty, and a large number of citizens from Highland Falls.

Hereafter taps will be sounded for the cadets at 11 o'clock. At 10 o'clock (the former hour for taps) a signal will be given from the guard-house for the inspection of rooms. The new arrangement gives all who wish to use it an extra hour for study.

The weekly class reports of the cadets, giving the marks received at recitation, will no longer be posted in the hall of the headquarter building, but can be seen in the gymnasium. This arrangement will be more convenient to the cadets, and will free the headquarters every Saturday afternoon from a crowd of several hundred cadets, all anxious to see what they made in the different studies.

In the roster of the 4th class published in the *JOURNAL* last week, Nov. 11 and 53 were blank.

Cadets Dillingham and Hastings, who have resigned since the examination, had these numbers in the class.

Lieutenant David Price has gone on leave for fifteen days.

At a meeting of the 4th class held last Saturday, the following were elected hop managers of the class for next summer's hops: Hagadorn, Sladen, Rhodes, Harta, Hains and Hamilton. Cadet Harding was elected class president, and Cadet Flagler class vice-president.

The officers had another hop last evening, which was largely attended. Among the visitors present we noticed Miss Goodwin, a guest of Mrs. Andrews, and Miss Gardiner, guest of Mrs. Ellis. Professor Bass was the manager. Captain George S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry, was also present, and smiled upon his many friends.

POST SCHOOLS AT FORT DOUGLAS.

From a recent report by General McCook of post schools at Fort Douglas, superintended by Chaplain J. W. Jackson, U. S. A., we note that during November and December, 1884, there was an attendance of 250 enlisted men, 11 children of officers, 17 children of enlisted men and 1 child of civilian.

General McCook says: "The teachers detailed for school purposes and the officer in immediate charge, ought, I suggest, to be furnished with books and magazines relating to their profession, as are the surgeons at a post, with books and magazines, to enable them to keep up with the outside world in professional knowledge. At a post where a chaplain is stationed, he ought, I think, always to be in charge of the schools, and I therefore suggest that no one should be appointed as a chaplain without previous examination, or evidence, that shall show that he is 'apt to teach,' not only moral and spiritual truths on Sundays, but the rudiments of a good English education, and to direct such of the enlisted men as desire it, in the work of self-improvement."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, D. T.

HAVING enjoyed a concert given by the 17th Infantry Band Jan. 11 at Fort Yates, I am constrained to give expression of my appreciation of the performance. The band has labored under many difficulties during its tour of duty here, having changed leaders several times. The new leader, Prof. Kral, has arranged his orchestra with much skill, and while so ably performing his own part in giving us good music, he brings forward every musician who excels, thus stimulating their ambition and encouraging his band to put forth their best efforts. There are several artists among the members, and the Professor himself shows equal skill and proficiency upon any instrument he chooses to use. Fitzgerald, the cornetist, cannot be excelled; every note from his instrument comes clear as a bell and true as a die. The "little violinist," as the ladies call him, has but recently joined, and is already a great favorite. We have also a new piccolo artist, who gives us some nightingale touches, which almost rival the birds, and with equal grace and a great deal of nonchalance picks a violin occasionally, aiding in the exquisite effect produced in the Serenade, by Baydn, which is always encores, and always well performed by all concerned. We are indebted to each and all, not only for this pleasant occasion, but also for our usual Wednesday night concerts, where "bucketsful of applause" testify to our appreciation. Upon this occasion, however, we hope the "dry band" found sufficient remuneration to "wet their whistles" to their satisfaction.

Major Geo. W. Baird, paymaster, and his affable clerk, Mr. Brett, arrived yesterday, have paid the troops and gone.

Lieut. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cavalry, has arrived from Bismarck, bringing with him Miss Doane, of St. Louis, Mo., who will spend the winter with Mrs. Slocum. With the mercury dancing between zero and 28 and 30 degrees below, we fancy that riding across the prairie is not rapture, in one sense of the word, although wrap-ture in another.

We lose our genial friend, Mr. Bertie Gilbert, son of Col. C. C. Gilbert, 17th Infantry. He goes to Ann Arbor to complete his studies. Hoping to meet him some time in the future among the majors of the Medical Department in the Army, we bid him God-speed.

SUB.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT KEOGH, MONTANA.

JANUARY 18, 1886.

THAT reliably unreliable individual, the "clerk of the weather," seemed to have forgotten to disburse the usual amount of frigidity for the season in this latitude till two or three days since, when the large and brilliantly hued "sun dogs," which accompanied that luminary for the greater portion of his daily course, warned the oldest inhabitant to get out his extra furs, and order another cord of wood and ton of coal from the quartermaster, and the expectation was verified on Jan. 16, when the temperature dropped to 45 deg., to be followed by 42 deg. yesterday, and to-night, judging from comparison, it will be—nowhere.

The monotony, so common at this season, has not settled upon this garrison. "The Social Fifth" do not believe in that sort of thing. The children's dancing school on Monday evenings, and the Friday evening "hops," have alternated with dinners and parties, among the most pleasant of which was the "wooden wedding" of Lieut. and Mrs. Chutfield. Dancing was done at the hop-room, and the officers' quarters being too small for the purpose, and then the party adjourned to the homes, which was tastefully trimmed with overgreens, and the numerous and beautiful presents testified to the esteem in which the recipients are held. The supper was in keeping with the rest, and "all went merry as a marriage bell," till "the wee sma' hours aye went the twal" sent to their homes the guests, every one of whom voted that the evening was one to be long remembered.

The Court-martial for the trial of Lieuts. Tillson and Avis met Jan. 7, after having been twice postponed—Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Inf., president, and Lieut.-Col. Barr, Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Dakota, Judge-Advocate. A full court (thirteen members) was present. The case of Lieut. Tillson hinged upon that of Lieut. Avis, he being charged with aiding him (Avis) in procuring the indictment of Col. Cochrane for perjury by the Grand Jury about a year since, but before concluding the case of Lieut. Avis, the Judge-Advocate, satisfied that there was no case against Lieut. Tillson, asked to have the charges withdrawn, which was done, to the great gratification of his many friends. Lieut. Avis was ably defended by Judge Blake, of Virginia City, M. T., and the trial was remarkable for the total absence of any "differences" or heated discussions by, or between, any of the parties concerned in it. As it was only concluded Jan. 15, the result is

not yet known to outsiders, but the friends of the accused who attended the sessions of the court are not much troubled about it.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable duty which called them to the post, the gentlemen composing the court seemed to enjoy their stay—a feeling fully reciprocated by those whose guests they were while here.

"Jules Grant's Opera Troupe" gave three performances in Miles City during the past week, on Friday and Saturday evenings gave "The Mikado" and "Olivette" at the post to full houses, using the garrison stage and hop-room for it, and giving satisfactory performances.

Charles G. Cox, formerly captain, 10th U. S. Cavalry (dismissed 1870, died in Miles City a few days since).

Lieut. DeForest and Churchill (the former on sick leave for six months, the latter on ordinary leave), left for the East on the morning of Jan. 17.

VIATOR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

The 19th of January was an important day in the history of Fort Laramie. It was the date set for the opening of the new theatre, and added to this event the greater one of the production of a new play. The bills announced it as a military love story, in three acts, entitled, "How He Won Her." It was written expressly for the occasion by Lieut. Francis Woodbridge.

The cast of the piece was as follows: Arthur Fairfax, a lieutenant of a light battery of artillery, Mr. Howell; Horace Bryant, a man of the world, Mr. London; Schuyler Wentworth, a Pittsburgh millionaire, Mr. Young; Sampson Grub, an agitator, Mr. Woodbridge; D. O'Connell McCarthy, a communist, Mr. Jackson; Sgt. Tompkins of the U. S. Artillery, Dr. Brechemin; Tommy Watson, a newsboy, Master John M. London; Gladys Wentworth, the millionaire's daughter, Mrs. Woodbridge; Mrs. Schuyler Wentworth, step-mother to Gladys, Mrs. Coolidge; Mary Grub, a sewing-girl, Mrs. London; Timmins, a lady's maid, Mrs. Benham. The officers of the Dramatic Society are Capt. D. W. Benham, President; Capt. C. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer; Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Manager and Director, and Lieut. C. A. Worden, Scenic Artist.

The scene of the play is laid principally in Pittsburgh during the riots, and deals with the use of the U. S. troops in their suppression. The individual parts were so admirably rendered that mention of one would necessitate it of all.

Mr. Woodbridge in the character of "Sampson Grub," a dissolute and worthless old man, described in the bill as an agitator, surpassed any of his former efforts. His appearance, grotesque in the extreme, was greeted with prolonged applause oft repeated. It certainly must have been flattering to the actor and highly encouraging to the play writer in which dual role Mr. Woodbridge appeared. Mrs. Coolidge was admirable as ever and played the role of Mrs. Wentworth with much force and elegance. Mrs. Woodbridge, Mrs. Benham, and Mrs. London acted and dressed their respective parts with much good taste and judgment. To Mr. Howell, who assumed the lover's role, too much praise cannot be given; throughout he acted with grace, delicacy, and finish. Mr. Young, as Mr. Wentworth, was excellent. Mr. London, Dr. Brechemin, and Mr. Jackson deserve more notice than our limited time will allow. The latter's make-up was remarkably good and deserves special mention. All considered there was not a weak part in the whole performance and all deserve many encomiums. The audience was very enthusiastic, their first applause given to the beautiful garden scene which the rising curtain revealed was a fitting testimonial to the successful labors of the scenic artist, Mr. Worden, who has given so much pleasure by his artistic genius. The devoted and unflinching efforts of the able and energetic stage manager and director cannot be too highly praised; to his remarkable attention to the minutest detail and perfect taste in the arrangement and setting up of the various scenes are due, in a large degree the tremendous success of the performance. The play was received with enthusiasm and pronounced the finest ever produced by the society. It is clearly and charmingly written, the pathos is deep, the vein of comedy most happy, the situations striking, and throughout interest and interest is sustained. It is, we believe, Lieut. Woodbridge's initial effort, and his ever admirable he may be as a soldier, we cannot but doubt the aptitude of his calling. After witnessing this performance we readily admit that "the pen is mightier than the sword." The members of the cast attended a supper at Lieut. Woodbridge's, given in honor of Capt. Coolidge, the manager.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JAN. 26, 1886.

The blockade of the Potomac still continues and all navigation is closed. The slippery sidewalks of last week caused many accidents, among the victims being Capt. Jas. Chester and the snow and slush made pedestrianism anything but pleasant.

Duty has been made more agreeable by the discontinuing of post number two, and giving to each duty man four to five lights in bed alternately.

General Gibson paid a visit to the Capitol on the 29th, and held a reception last evening, the music on the occasion being furnished by the regimental band.

Repairs are about to be made by contract on the target range under the direction of Major J. B. Burbank and Lieut. Pratt, R. Q. M.

Convicts Esmund and McGuire left here Monday A. M. for the Albany Penitentiary. It is rumored that the counsel for the above-named prisoners has obtained a writ to stay proceedings in the carrying out of the sentence in order to test military jurisdiction in the matter.

Gallery practice of Battery E, under Lieutenant Barrett, came off this A. M., 200 yards, reduced target, being used.

The new Springfield rifle, "improved sight," will be issued to this company in a few days.

The temperance advocates of the city are to have a grand rally this P. M.

THE BATTERY IS PRESENT, SIR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Jan. 23.

DITCHWATER is not a patch upon the dulness existing here. We have had as visitors recently at the post the Hon. George Sage, District Judge of Ohio, and Mrs. Sage, also that well known New Yorker, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, once of the Regular Army.

The weather deserves a chrono for its present fineness, but a "North" is promised, so we are not particularly boastful. Capt. Ballance, J. A., and Adj. Hickey, 8th Cav., have returned from a trip to Fort Davis.

We part with the genial Gen. N. B. Switzer with sincere regret, altho' glad of his promotion. But so they come and go and none go on forever at the same station, unless it be an ordinance sergeant long past the retiring age but unwilling to let go his hold on the active list.

Col. Lee and Maj. Cushing return this evening from their inspection of Ringgold, Brown and McIntosh. Let me once more congratulate you upon your paper. It has the true military flavor, and what you don't know about the Army is scarcely worth knowing.

D.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

THE "Fort Custer Comic Opera and Burlesque Company" are to give an entertainment on the evening of Jan. 25, consisting of minstrelsy, songs, dances, music, etc. A good and enjoyable time is expected. Cummins will be the "Bones" of the occasion, M. J. Murphy, the Interlocutor, and J. E. Hawk, the Sambo. After the entertainment I will send you a fuller account of how it came off.

C.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. In Savannah Bay, Dec. 43, 1885, with orders to leave Jan. 2, 1886, for Cartagena and Aspinwall.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Norfolk, repairing.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Aspinwall, U. S. C., January 16, 1886. Expected to reach Tampa Bay early in February.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Will return to Key West about March 1. Arrived at Trinidad, Jan. 27, 1886.

Probable schedule for the Yantic—Arrive at Barbadoes, Jan. 27, leave Jan. 31; arrive at St. Lucien Feb. 1, leave Feb. 3; arrive at Martinique Feb. 4, leave Feb. 6; arrive at Guadeloupe Feb. 7, leave Feb. 9; arrive at St. Thomas Feb. 11, leave Feb. 13; arrive at Kingston Feb. 18, leave Feb. 20; arrive at Havana Feb. 25, leave Feb. 28; arrive at Key West March 1. Letters may be sent from New York, by steamer, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 13; to Kingston, Jamaica, semi-weekly until Feb. 23 to Havana, and afterwards to Key West, Fla.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Montevideo for Cape Town and the southeast coast of Africa, Dec. 17, 1885. Arrived at Cape Town, Jan. 22, 1886. All well on board. Will sail as far north as Zanzibar. Is not expected again at Montevideo until April, 1886.

The New York Tribune says: "The bandmaster of the flagship Lancaster died of yellow fever recently at Rio de Janeiro. When the Lancaster was ordered to South America he tried to get his discharge, saying that it had been revealed to him that if he went there he would die of yellow fever. Failing to get his discharge he made all preparations for death. The Lancaster had been in the harbor of Rio only a short time when he was taken sick, and being sent to a hospital on shore died there. So far as was known there was no yellow fever in Rio at the time and the only other case on the Lancaster was that of one of the members of the band who kissed the bandmaster as he was being taken ashore. He, too, died from the disease."

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. At Montevideo, Dec. 31, 1885. Ordered home by telegraph Jan. 4, 1886. Expects to arrive at Hampton Roads, Va., about the 1st of April.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At New York. Will probably sail Feb. 1 for the South Atlantic Station, to relieve the Nipisic.

European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Naples, Italy, Jan. 18, 1886.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Left Villefranche, France, Dec. 31, 1885 for Alexandria, Egypt, to relieve the Quinnebaug, touching at Messina, en route for coal.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. C. S. Sperry temporarily in command. Was at Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 16, 1886. To sail in a few days for Naples, where she will be due about Feb. 1.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. En route for Panama. Arrived at Acapulco, Mex., Dec. 26. After a short stay she would sail for San Jose de Guatemala and other ports. Ordered to Callao.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 17, 1886.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao Dec. 31, 1885. To be sent shortly on a cruise to Eastern and Samoan Islands.

The El Nacional, Lima, Peru, Dec. 30, 1885, refers as follows to a minstrel entertainment on board the Iroquois, from which we extract as follows: "Peruvian society owes a debt of gratitude to the North American colony, and especially to the gallant officers of the warship of the great republic, the Iroquois. The theatrical entertainment prepared by them has produced a brilliant result. At 8 o'clock, when the curtain rose, the theatre was completely filled. Members of several of the foreign Legations, Gen. Caceres and family, and most of the notable and select members of society were present. The performance began with a charming overture by the orchestra. The first part of the concert by the full band of minstrels was well rendered. Especially good were Wilkinson, Spensley, Doyle, and Lowes—notably the latter in the song of 'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' which merited the encore and abundant applause it received. The 'Railroad Explosion' pleased the audience very much. This laughable piece was a genuine Yankee product. The second part began with a comic speech by Wilkinson, which every body enjoyed. 'White Wings,' sung admirably by Clifton, merited the called for repetition. 'The Enchanted House,' a funny piece in one act, was well represented, Wilkinson especially distinguishing himself. The 'Iroquois Guards' caused great laughter and clapping of hands. A repetition was loudly called for. In the 'Feminine Invitations' it is enough to say that Lowes applied all his musical talent. He has a beautiful voice, and sang admirably, imitating a soprano. The concluding piece was a musical farce entitled 'A Manager in Search of Talent.' In this Doyle, Spensley and Wilkinson deserve special mention, and a merited eulogy is due Clifton, who made a Madame Patri that was the delight of the spectators. It concluded with a beautiful tableau of the American Republic, that had a striking effect. In this last piece a gentleman, whose name we do not know, played a waltz on the violin accompanied by the piano, that caused much enthusiasm. He was justly

encored. At 11.45 it terminated, and the satisfied audience departed. In conclusion, we again express our grateful thanks to the worthy officers of the Iroquois, and the managers of this successful performance.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was at Callao, Peru, Dec. 28, 1885, where she arrived Dec. 15, having visited Payta, Pacasmayo, Chimbote, Supé and Huacho.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska, for the winter.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Coquimbo, Chili, Dec. 28, 1885.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address; Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Shanghai, China, Dec. 9, 1885. Would sail about Jan. 1 for Northern ports of the station, touching at Palaman, and ports to the Southward. If winds were favorable would visit ports at N. W. end of Sumatra, to return East of Borneo, and reach Yokohama about April 1.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. En route to New York. Arrived at Montevideo, Jan. 2, 1886. Is expected at New York about the middle of February.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Chemulpo, Corea, Dec. 9, 1885. To be relieved by the Palos, and proceed to Nagasaki, and thence on a cruise to the Southern Ports among the Islands, touching at Shanghai.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Arrived at Tientsin, China, Nov. 17, 1885.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to the JOURNAL, at Hong Kong, China, Dec. 31, 1885.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. MeGlenssey. Was at Yokohama Dec. 1, 1885. To return to Yokohama, where she was to wait orders, and be docked if necessary, on account of a defective valve. To be sent to the Caroline Islands upon the arrival of the Trenton at Yokohama.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Shanghai, China, Dec. 9, 1885, being repaired, and was to be ready for sea by Dec. 14, 1885. To relieve the Marion at Chemulpo, after inspection and trial trip upon completion of repairs.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Pythian. Off Woosung, China, Dec. 9, 1885. To sail shortly for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Mail address for Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga, 1885-6. Mail leaving the U. S. up to Jan. 30, should be addressed, care U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; that leaving between Jan. 30 and Feb. 15, care U. S. Consul, Basseterre, St. Kitts; that leaving between Feb. 15 and March 5, care U. S. Consul, St. Pierre, Martinique; that leaving between March 5 and April 1, care U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, West Indies. After April 1 the address will be Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where fleet expect to arrive by May 1.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 14, 1886.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 21 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. In her winter quarters alongside of Dock, foot of West 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 14, 1886.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 14, 1886.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York Jan. 28. Will sail soon for Key West, and join the N. A. Squadron.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. On a trial trip. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17, from Fort Monroe, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

POWATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Sailed from Key West, Fla., Jan. 12 for ports of Cuba and Hayti. Mails leaving New York Jan. 23, will probably catch the U. S. S. Powhatan at Port au Prince, and from that date until Feb. 9, at Cape Haytien.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. On a surveying expedition along Central American Coast, was at Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, Dec. 10, 1885.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. In her winter quarters at foot of 31st Street, East River.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Pensacola Jan. 19, 1886. Sailed Jan. 23 for Key West. Arrived at Key West Jan. 27, 1886.

RECEIVING SHIPS, IRON-CLADS, ETC.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Schetky, commanding officer pro tem, Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

The Rev. Frederick Courtney, rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, at the request of the Chaplain attached to the yard, attended the service on board the receiving ship *Wabash*, Sunday evening, Jan. 24, and preached a most interesting and instructive sermon to the men. A large congregation was present, including a number of the officers and their families. A volunteer choir, under the leadership of Prof. Downes, rendered the musical portion of the service in a most hearty manner, much to the satisfaction of all. It is needless to say that Captain Miller and his officers did everything in his power to make the service a success, as indeed they do at all times.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns, Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER, Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullin.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. S. *Vandalia*, which has been undergoing repairs at Portsmouth, N. H., will be put in commission Jan. 30, 1886. Capt. Henry L. Howison will command her.

ANY of the crew of the U. S. Monitor *Chickasaw*, West Gulf Squadron, in 1864 and 1865, will confer a favor by corresponding with Thos. H. Nelson, late 2d Assistant Engineer, National Home, Dayton, O.

A NAVY Board of Examiners has had before it, at Washington, for examination to the next higher grade the following: Lieut.-Commander Charles J. Train, Lieut. Samuel Belden (already confirmed) and Frederick W. Crocker, and Lieuts. Landon P. Joubert (who has been under suspension), Samuel C. Lemley and Edmund B. Underwood (junior grade).

PAY Inspector Richard Washington, Paymaster Francis H. Swan and Passed Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, have been ordered to examination for promotion to the respective higher grades in their corps, which will be consequent on the vacancy created by the retirement, February 4, of Pay Director Alexander W. Russell.

A NAVAL officer, in speaking of an associate, said the other day to a Washington correspondent, "He is a good fellow, but he is a Couburger." When asked to explain the term he replied: "There is a certain class of men in the Navy who have always held soft berths and whom it seems impossible to dislodge. They are official favorites and we call them Couburgers."

A LETTER was recently sent by Commander P. F. Harrington, U. S. N., to the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the recent charges that the officers of the *Juniata* had intended to smuggle large amounts of goods. Comdr. Harrington, of that vessel, explains that when the *Juniata* returned from a long foreign cruise her officers and men brought with them a comparatively small amount of goods, and that the wealthier officers, who had been able to make extensive purchases, had shipped their goods home by other means of communication, and that they had been regularly entered, and the duty paid; that, on approaching New York, while he knew that the goods on his vessel were not sufficient to require entry at the Custom House, or payment of duties, he instructed the executive officer that customs officers must be allowed to see everything if they came on board; that the Deputy Collector came on board and asked to make an examination, and that he, the Commander, ordered that nothing should be removed from the vessel until the inspection could be made. "The customs officers," continues Comdr. Harrington, "performed their duties thoroughly but with courtesy, and the officers feel indebted to them for consideration which had not been given by others to their personal feelings and to their integrity as officers of the United States Navy." The Commander then shows that the 21 officers and 240 men paid a gross duty of about \$1,400, or less than \$70 for each officer, the customs officers assuring him that the charge that excessive smuggling had been contemplated was wholly disproved. The report concludes: "I may add that we would have paid willingly much more to have prevented many of the aspersions upon the Navy so carelessly bandied in the press of the country."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 24.—Asst. Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, relieved from duty at the Navy Department, and ordered to Chester, Pa.

JAN. 26.—Assistant Engineer W. B. Boggs, to examination for promotion.

Boatswain Jas. Farrel, to the Minnesota.

JAN. 20.—Lieutenant J. M. Robinson (Junior Grade) to the Minnesota.

Detached.

JAN. 26.—Lieutenant W. O. Sharrer, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Swatara.

JAN. 23.—Lieut. W. W. Kimball, from the Tennessee and placed on waiting orders.

Revoked.

The orders relieving Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. A. Deering, a member of the Board of Paymasters, to remain at the Navy Department is revoked.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending Jan. 23, 1886:

The death of Charles Smith, seaman, December 27, 1885, of the U. S. S. *Nipsic*, at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy.

MARE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle*, referring to certain alleged efforts to have Commodore J. H. Russell, U. S. N., removed from the command of the Mare Island Navy-yard, says: "Since Commodore Russell took charge at Mare Island in 1883, he has devoted himself to the preparation of plans and estimates for the reorganization of the Yard to the end that it should be able to take its share in the rebuilding of our Navy, and that it should be able to turn out better and cheaper work than any private establishment. These plans and estimates are now complete, and nothing but appropriations are now needed to make Mare Island a naval station second to none in the country. We trust that the Navy Department will see through these manoeuvres and will keep the Commodore where he is. If a bill can be got through Congress directing that one at least of the 30 new men-of-war shall be built at Mare Island, the public will then have an opportunity to compare Commodore Russell's work with that of the commandants of eastern Navy-yards, and if his compares unfavorably to theirs it will be right and proper to replace him. But until then Mr. Whitney may depend upon it that he has the right man in the right place. If McKenna's bill for the establishment of a gun foundry at Mare Island becomes a law, it will soon place San Francisco in a position in which she can defy attack from sea."

THE CADET ENGINEERS.

THE Supreme Court of the United States rendered the following decisions Jan. 25:

No. 935.—The United States v. De Witt C. Redgrave. —Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Redgrave, in June, 1881, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy as cadet engineer, and was detached from the Academy and entered into active service. Up to Aug. 5, 1882, he received the pay of a graduated cadet engineer, and from that date up to June 30, 1883, when he was discharged, pursuant to the act of Aug. 5, 1882, he only received the pay of a naval cadet. He brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover the difference between what he received and the pay of a cadet engineer. It was contended on the part of the United States that by virtue of the provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, Redgrave became a naval cadet, not having completed his course of study at the Academy, being an undergraduate at the time of the passage of that act. The Court of Claims decided in Redgrave's favor, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirms that judgment.

No. 986.—The United States v. Lyman B. Perkins. —Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This case differs from that of Redgrave only in that Perkins claimed pay after his discharge, protesting that the order discharging him was illegal. The question raised was that although the discharge may not be justified by the act of Aug. 5, 1882, the Secretary of the Navy, irrespective of that act, had lawful power to discharge him from the Service at will. This authority was claimed on the ground that he was not an officer in the naval service within the meaning of the section of the Revised Statutes, which provides that no officer in the military or naval service shall, in time of peace, be discharged from service except by sentence of a Court-martial. The Court of Claims held that cadet engineers are officers and not employees, and rendered judgment in Perkins's favor. The Supreme Court affirms that judgment. Justice Matthews delivered the opinions in both cases.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral McCauley reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Callao, Dec. 23, the following distribution of vessels of the Pacific squadron: "The flagship *Hartford* has been at Callao since December 5, and the *Iroquois* during the month. The *Mohican* arrived at Callao from the north on Dec. 15, having made the search for a reported rock as directed by the Department and having visited the ports of Payta, Pucusma, Callimote, Supé and Huacho. The *Adams* is presumably on her way south from San Francisco, having orders to visit the Central American ports. Orders have been sent to her to proceed to this port. The *Shenandoah* and *Monongahela* have been at Coquimbó during the month. Affairs are in a quiet condition here, and the Cáceres Government appears to be supported at present by the larger portion of the Peruvians who deplore any further attempts at revolution. I, therefore, intend to leave here on Dec. 20 and proceed down the coast, leaving the *Iroquois* and *Mohican* here, visiting the ports to the south, and inspecting the *Shenandoah*, and particularly the condition of the *Monongahela* and her stores, which are inadequate to the wants of the squadron, regarding which I will report to the Department after fully informing myself."

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

The following are the dates of departure of the mails for the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, China and Japan for the month of February, 1886: Truena-Pacific mails for Japan and Chinese ports, and the East Indies, except British India, from San Francisco, Cal., February 20. Mails from Newport News, Va., for the West Indies via St. Thomas and Barbadoes, and for Venezuela and Curacao, via Barbadoes; also for Brazil direct, and for the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay via Brazil, Feb. 13. From New York, mails for Jamaica and the U. S. of Colombia, Central America, and the South Pacific ports via Kingston; also specially addressed correspondence for Mexico, Feb. 3, 6, 17, 20, 27. For the Windward Islands direct, and for Venezuela and Curacao via Barbadoes, Feb. 3, 13, 20, 27. For Bermuda, Feb. 9, 20; Bahamas, Feb. 4, 18; Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turks Island, Feb. 2, 23; Hayti, Feb. 11, 25; Ciudad, Bolivar and Carupano, Feb. 27. Mails for the Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas via Vera Cruz; also specially addressed correspondence for other Mexican States, from New Orleans, Feb. 1, 9, 16, 23, and from Galveston Tex., Feb. 2, 17. Mails for Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and U. S. of Colombia, from New Orleans Feb. 6. Mails for Cuba, from New Orleans, Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25; from Key West, Feb. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28; from Philadelphia for Santiago, Feb. 15, 19. The Island and Hayti, from Boston, Feb. 20. British and Spanish Honduras and Guatemala, from New Orleans, Feb. 11, and from Boston, for British Honduras, Republic of Honduras and Guatemala, Feb. 20. Mails for Lower California and West Coast of Mexico, from San Francisco, Feb. 4.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr., U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r. Steamer *A. D. Rache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Mobile, Ala. Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg. Address New York Navy Yard. Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Olympia, W. T. Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. A. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Mobile, Ala. Steamer *Hawley*, Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow, U. comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal. Steamer *McArthur*, Lieut. Edward D. Taussig, U. comdg. Address Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal. Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. R. Clover, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hannus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charleston, S. C.

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *McCulloch*, undergoing repairs at Charleston, S. C., is being pushed rapidly towards completion under the energetic and able supervision of 1st Lieut. Phillips, who is in command. Chief Dally is in charge of the machinery, which is sufficient guarantee that it will all work as noiselessly as a sewing machine. The *Colfax*, stationed at Wilmington, N. C., covers the *McCulloch's* cruising ground, and Captain Stodder, with his command, is kept busy from Body Island to Port Royal, looking after and relieving vessels in distress.

The *Hampton* is cruising actively, rendering valuable assistance to vessels requiring aid. The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from Captain Hooper, commanding the *Rush*, stationed at San Francisco, stating that after consultation with Captain Healy, of the *Corwin*, he had decided to undertake the search for the missing whaler *Amethyst*. Secretary Manning replied: "Take the necessary aid and proceed at once. Officers have been directed to report to you for duty immediately. Employ a surgeon and use your judgment as to the northern limit of the cruise."

The *Dexter*, Captain Gabrielson, is daily adding to the record of that already famous vessel. At Quick's Hole, found schooner *Hattie Jordan*, of Saco, for New Bedford Light, on the beach, high and dry. The master of the schooner said he had parted both chains and drifted ashore. The *Dexter* soon had a ten inch hawser to the vessel. Off East Chop found schooner *Henry A. Taber*, of and for New Bedford, ashore. After sending him all assistance possible continued her cruise. Off Chappaquiddit found schooner *George Bird*, of New York, from Elizabethport, with coal for Portsmouth, ashore. Lightened her of 30 tons of coal and after two hours' hard work, got her afloat, and she proceeded on her voyage. Her master reported he had parted both chains and drifted ashore during the late gale.

The New Orleans papers speak highly of the valuable services of the *Seward*, and especially commend the activity and zeal of the commanding officer, in proceeding, at a moment's notice, in search of a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were caught out in a violent norther, while on a fishing excursion. The party, to the great relief of their anxious friends, were restored to them in safety. The *Seward* is rendering efficient service throughout the extent of her cruising ground.

The *McLane*, 1st Lt. Keene commanding, is cruising along the coast of Texas, touching occasionally at Port Eads.

The *Forward* was at Mobile for a few days, and, as usual, attracted a great deal of attention along the city front. She is deservedly popular with all classes, her usefulness keeping pace with her quaint and yacht-like appearance.

The *Hawley*, stationed at Mobile, commanded by Lt. Brian, having completed necessary repairs, has resumed her cruising.

The *Manhattan*, Capt. Thomas W. Lay commanding, arrived at Baltimore, Md., at noon, Saturday, Jan. 23, from a special cruise among the oyster fleets in the Chesapeake bay, where she performed five days of arduous work assisting vessels in distress. She cut and towed fifteen vessels out of the ice, pulled one from off the beach, and furnished food to one crew. The value of the vessel property thus assisted was \$126,000; cargoes, \$20,525, and the number of men employed were 145. Captain Lay and his officers and crew deserve much praise for the promptness with which they aided the vessels in distress. Capt. Lay's officers were 1st Lieut. John Brown, 2d Lieut. John F. Wadsworth, 3d Lieut. 1st Asst. Eng. Wm. J. Phillips; 2d Asst. Eng. P. Littig, with Pilot J. Madigan. The stores on the *Manhattan* were transferred to the *Ewing*, on Jan. 23, which was ready to go on with the work of pulling off stranded vessels, as soon as the ice in the river permits the *Ewing* to pass out without danger to her paddlewheels. An examination of the *Manhattan* developed that she had started several bolts in her stem by contact with the ice.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Norfolk, Va. *Bear*, on voyage to San Francisco, Cal. *Bibb*, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg. Ogdensburg, N. Y. *Boutwell*, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg. Savannah, Ga. *Chase*, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg. New Bedford, Mass. *Colfax*, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg. Wilmington, N. C. *Corwin*, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco. *Crawford*, repairing at Baltimore. *Cruz*, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa. *Chandler*, 1st Lieut. T. F. Tozier, comdg. New York. *Dallas*, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg. Portland, Me. *Dexter*, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg. Newport, R. I. *Dix*, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg. Key West, Fla. *Discover*, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga. *Ewing*, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg. Baltimore, Md. *Fessenden*, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg. Detroit, Mich. *Forward*, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg. Mobile, Ala. *Gallatin*, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Boston, Mass. *Grant*, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg. New York. *Guthrie*, Lt. George Williams, comdg. Baltimore, Md. *Hamilton*, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. Temporary Norfolk, Va. *Hamlin*, 1st Lieut. J. A. Stamm, comdg. Boston, Mass. *Hartley*, 2d Lt. Albert Hubner, comdg. San Francisco, Cal. *Hawley*, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala. *Johnson*, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg. Milwaukee, Wis. *McCulloch*, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg. Charleston, S. C. *McLane*, Lieut. L. M. Keene, comdg. Galveston, Tex. *Manhattan*, out of commission. *Penrose*, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg. Galveston, Tex. *Perry*, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg. Erie, Pa. *Report*, 2d Lt. W. S. Baldwin, comdg. Chincoteague, Va. *Rush*, Capt. C. L. Hooper, on cruise to Alaska. *Stevens*, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg. New Bern, N. C. *Seward*, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg. Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss. *Search*, 2d Asst. Eng. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Balto., Md. *Saville*, out of commission. *Vanderbilt*, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I. *Woodbury*, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg. Eastport, Me. *Wolcott*, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg. Port Townsend. *Washington*, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg. New York.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI

How sweet and glorious for one's country to die;
To fall in the conflict with face to the foe's!
On victory's soft bosom the soldier shall lie,
And calmly sink there in her arms to repose.

What though, 'ere the rude shock of battle expires,
The patriot swift passeth away to his rest?
True glory his spirit with emotion still fires,
And beats for his country the last throbs of his breast.

With tears shall proud beauty his ashes bedew,
Breathing out a soft sigh o'er the sods on his grave,
And seeking June roses the spot to bestrew,
Forever weep there where the bent willows wave.

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ARMYNAVY.**FOREIGN COMMENTS ON SECRETARY WHIT-
NEY'S REPORT.**

Our London contemporaries, *The Engineer* and
Engineering, devote elaborate articles to the review
and discussion of Secretary WHITNEY's annual re-
port, which seems to them a document of unusual
importance. We have chanced to see *The En-
gineer's* comments first, and will begin with them.
In its news summary this paper commends the
"plain-spoken, manly, patriotic language" with
which Mr. WHITNEY declares that at this time our
country has nothing which deserves to be called a
Navy. Editorially *The Engineer* says that it has
often criticised the bad system of the Naval admin-
istration of the United States, and that "it is not

without permissible pleasure that we find Mr.
WHITNEY endorsing all that we have said." It adds
that the British Navy has at least encouraged the
private enterprises that "have given English en-
gineers a well deserved reputation for producing the
best marine engines in the world. Mr. WHITNEY
makes the startling statement that since 1868 the
United States have spent \$75,000,000, or over £15,-
000,000 sterling, on the construction, repair, equip-
ment and ordnance of vessels, 'which sum, with a
very slight exception, has been substantially thrown
away.' Thus, in seventeen years, £15,000,000 have
been wasted, or in round numbers, £882,000 a
year. With all our vast expenditure and our waste,
it is certain that we have not thrown away money
in this way. Mr. WHITNEY gives examples of how
the money has gone."

The Engineer holds that there are just two ways
in which a nation can obtain a navy. It can buy
one or build one. If the latter course is adopted,
men having the requisite attainments must either
be sought for or reared. The British Government
adopts both methods. It buys ships and it builds
them. It buys all its machinery, and it succeeds in
obtaining men with the requisite talent and skill,
partly by offering sufficient pecuniary inducements
to attract what is wanted, and partly by training
up men for the post they will have to fill. "We
are, to a large extent, enabled to get on in this way,
because we are a nation of shipbuilders. Every
private yard in the kingdom is training men. We
have no difficulty in buying steam engines, because
we have fostered private engineering works, and
these works have been able to carry on during the
intervals when they were not employed by the Gov-
ernment, in fitting merchant ships with machinery.
In the United States there are no great ship-building
yards, no great firms of vast experience in marine
engine work. Consequently the American Govern-
ment has difficulties to contend against that we
have not. But two courses were open to it as well
as to us. It might buy a navy by ordering men-of-
war in this country, just as Brazil, for example, has
done; or it might build a navy; but possessing no
indigenous skill and talent sufficient for this latter
purpose, the United States must either import what
they lacked or rear it; that is to say, train young
men in proper schools for the intended purpose.
But the United States have declined to buy ships,
with the result that, if they went to war to-morrow
with a second-rate Power like Brazil, they would be
brought to their knees in a fortnight. The Brazilian
Navy could simply make havoc of the United States
seaboard. There is absolutely nothing to save New
York from bombardment by such a ship as the
Richaello, save such doubtful protection as hastily
laid submarine mines might afford."

After quoting Secretary WHITNEY's statement at
much length, the *Engineer* declares that it has
always held that the British Government would best
study the interests of the nation by giving as much
employment as possible to private yards. It is cer-
tain that ships built there ought to be as good as
those built in Government dockyards, and it is not
clear that they ought to be more costly; even if they
were, the money would not be thrown away. Mr.
WHITNEY's utterances on this subject, it says, are
extremely impressive. It concludes by praising the
"sound, common sense" of the report, and saying
that, while previous Secretaries had called attention
to radical defects, "There is reason to believe, how-
ever, that the present United States Government
has realized more fully than its predecessors that
native American talent cannot give the country ships
of war. The experiment has been tried and failed
lamentably. Advantage has been taken of Sir N.
BARNABY's visit to the United States in search of
health to obtain the advice of the talented ex-chief
constructor of the British Navy. No doubt he will
have left his mark on whatever he has touched."

Engineering, which gives its leading editorial
article, nearly four columns long, to the same sub-
ject, says that "Mr. WHITNEY, the new Naval Sec-
retary, is no less outspoken than his predecessor in
pointing out abuses, and although we cannot but
regret that public spirit is at so low an ebb with our
kinsmen across the Atlantic as to allow their Navy
to run to seed in the way it has done, yet we envy
them the possession of a public servant with the
courage and honesty to state unpleasant facts in the

unflinching manner adopted in his report." But it takes pleasure in adding that "American sailors have never failed in their duty. There is something in salt water and gunpowder that keeps the Anglo-Saxon wholesome and honest." Of Mr. WHITNEY's statement that the members of the American Naval Service are honored and respected throughout the world it declares that it "will be heartily endorsed by all who have been brought in contact with this small but select band."

But the complimentary things that Mr. WHITNEY has to say of English naval administration *Engineering* does not like as well, and adds its own belief that "shirking and shunting responsibility at any cost is the alpha and omega of the British official's creed. Mr. WHITNEY's panacea for all these evils is another official, our own Parliamentary Secretary at Whitehall being apparently his ideal. We, who remember something about three-quarters of a million or so breaking loose lately, do not quite agree with him. There appears to be little doubt that there is a fair field at Washington for extra supervision of a little higher quality. But when seven fail, shall one succeed? The fact is, that no shuffling of the official pack will cure such evils as are described in the report. There must be gross misconduct in more than one quarter to account for malpractices which go far deeper than the mild delinquency of shirking responsibility to which the Secretary of the Navy is anxious to attribute them. There are some passages in a report of a former Secretary of the United States Navy which we think may be taken in connection with the present subject. We have quoted them already in these columns, but they will bear repetition. 'These establishments (i. e., the navy-yards), must first be thoroughly re-organized in such a way as to exclude all political considerations from their management.' It is useless for a free people, with such a voice in the ordering affairs as exists in the United States and our own country, to attempt to throw the blame of public scandals on officials or systems. The homely adage, 'like master, like man,' nowhere applies more fully. Such as the public are, so will the public servants be. In England we see, as the result of national apathy, a navy inadequate to our national requirements. The members of our legislature flocking from the House of Commons directly the naval estimates are brought on, are but a reflex of the ordinary citizen contemptuously turning over that sheet of the newspaper which reports the debate. Possibly Mr. WHITNEY's reversal of the principle of a triumvirate might be a salutary reform, but to make it, or any other plan effective, there must be in the community at large a fair recognition of the virtues of commercial morality. America might well be less tolerant of lapses from the unwritten code, and could with advantage recognize that 'smartness' is too often another name for what plain speaking would describe by a rougher word. 'The spoils to the victors' is a phrase that has wrought much evil to the people of the United States. We have, it is true, a fleet compared to which that of America is, to quote Mr. WHITNEY's word, 'practically nothing.' But it may be suggested we have paid a good deal more for it; and it is a doubtful question whether, compared to America, our necessities are not greater than our superiority in ships and men. In a very great many instances, Mr. WHITNEY might have written 'United Kingdom' instead of 'United States.'"

In conclusion, *Engineering* says that it "can only wonder how the American nation manages to raise this strain of stiff-backed, hard-hitting naval secretaries, of which Mr. WHITNEY is the latest vigorous example. We have no such breed of official in this country, although the late Director of Naval Construction was developing a dangerous outspokenness of opinion when he was translated to 'Sir Nathaniel' and the shelf." These two British authorities evidently do not quite agree, and our readers may not agree in all respects with either, but the comments are interesting.

In the February number of the *North American Review* General J. B. FRY, U. S. A., gives his authority for the expression which he had attributed to General SHERMAN, that "had C. F. SMITH lived, General GRANT would have disappeared to his-

tory." It will be remembered that General SHERMAN denied having used this expression, in a letter to the Editor of the *Review*. General FRY now gives his authority, and it proves to be as follows:

912 GARRISON AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 6, 1885.
Col. R. N. Scott, War Records, Washington, D. C.:
DEAR SCOTT:

Now as to Halleck—Grant—I had the highest possible opinion of Halleck's knowledge and power, and never blamed him for mistrusting Grant's ability. Had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson. Smith was a strong, nervous, vigorous man when I reported to him in person at Fort Henry.

With great respect, your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN.

GEN. PORTER'S CASE.

Two reports were submitted by the House Committee on Military Affairs on the bill (No. 53) introduced by Mr. WHEELER providing for the restoration of officers to the Army in certain cases. The preamble of the bill recites the action of the board of army officers convened by the President by order of April 12, 1878, to examine into the case of a late major general of the U. S. Volunteers and a brevet brigadier general and colonel of the Army, who was tried by Court-martial, and declaring that legislation is needed to enable the President to give effect to the recommendations of such boards of army officers. Therefore whenever a board of army officers is convened by the President to examine into and report upon a case in which an officer of the Army has been dismissed or cashiered from the Service and said board recommends that the officer be restored to the Service, the President is authorized to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint said officer to the position in the Army of the United States of the same grade and rank, together with all the rights, titles, and privileges held by him at the time he was dismissed or cashiered from the Army. The second section provides that the President may, in his discretion, place said officer on the retired list of the Army on the same grade as that to which he was appointed. But this act shall not be construed as authorizing pay, compensation, or allowance in any case prior to appointment under the provisions of this act.

The report of the majority is signed by Messrs. WHEELER, WOHLFORTH, ERMONTROUT, VIELE, ANDERSON, DARGAN, FINDLEY, and LAIRD.

These gentlemen, while believing that Courts-martial have been conducted in most cases with such deliberation and judicial fairness as to protect the defendant from injustice, contend that it is nevertheless a fact that, in the absence of any court of review, cases have arisen in which defendants have been subjected to unintentional wrong. Congress has frequently found it necessary to enact laws to remedy errors of these tribunals, from which there is no other appeal. Attention is invited to that portion of President Cleveland's message where he says: "If some of the proceedings of Courts-martial which I have had occasion to examine present the ideas of justice which prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and honesty of the Army and Navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected." The committee say that there may be only exceptional cases in which injustice has been done by Courts-martial, yet it is manifest from the evidence to be found in the public records, that these courts are not infallible, and that there should exist somewhere the power to remedy wrongs inflicted upon individuals in these exceptional cases. Justice demands that the President be vested with such power.

The minority committee, consisting of Messrs. STEWART, HOOK, CUTCHEN and NEGLEY, wholly dissent from the views of the majority, believing the measure unnecessary and dangerous.

CADET ENGINEERS.

THE opinion of the Supreme Court, reported in another column, on the case of those Cadet Engineers who appealed for redress from what they regarded as the unjust action of the late Secretary of the Navy, sustains the position taken by us in our issues of January 27 and June 9, 1883. We then stated that "in our opinion, by no possible construction of the act of August 5, 1882, could those gentlemen borne on the Naval Register as Cadet Engineers (graduates) be considered as falling

within the category of undergraduates at the Naval Academy."

What action will be taken by Secretary WHITNEY remains to be seen, and just how the matter is to be managed is a problem. Since the dismissal of the Cadet Engineers, several graduates have been commissioned as Assistant Engineers. It is obvious that their commissions can not be taken from them; and as there are no vacancies for the restored men, what is to become of them? Are they to fill up the list and bar the entrance into the Service of the members of the classes not yet graduated? And when commissioned, as vacancies occur, are they to go over the heads of those now in the grade? They can not go there, it seems to us, without Congressional action of some sort. If they are to come back at all, they should do so without loss of privileges. It is a knotty question to solve, look at it which way we may. It is certain that there is no need for these gentlemen in the Service now, and their prospects of promotion are so slow that one is tempted to say that they have no need for the Service. The back pay to which they will be entitled will be (when they get it) a considerable sum, and we are disposed to repeat our advice to them to stay outside—or, rather, to leave the Service after their restoration, and take up their burden in civil life, which certainly offers them more prizes than the Navy, even when viewed under its most roseate hues.

It is argued by some officers that although some of the cadets accepted their discharge from Secretary CHANDLER, this decision denies the legality of the discharge, and that hence the Engineer Corps would have 29 more officers added to it at once—that is, of course, if all the graduates of the two classes referred to desire to take advantage of the court's ruling. But a number of them have accepted places offering better inducements than the Navy. Two have received appointments as second lieutenants in the Army, one in the Revenue Marine Service, several in the Interior Department, and other places with private establishments. It is to be expected, therefore, that a number of them will tender their resignations after having received their back pay. The following is believed to be a complete list of those who will be entitled to restoration under the decision—1881: G. Kaemmerling, O. B. Shallenberger, J. E. Byrne, F. B. Dowst, K. McAlpine, W. S. Smith, W. T. Webster, L. Bankson, DeWitt C. Redgrave, R. Stewart, Jr.; I. B. Parsons, W. W. White, B. C. Sampson, L. B. Perkins, S. Arnold, A. R. Bush, M. A. Anderson, T. J. Hogan, R. J. Beach, W. H. Gartley, A. Moritz.

1882: O. C. Gaantner, C. C. Willis, F. H. Conant, H. G. Leopold, R. B. Higgins, W. B. Day, C. H. Howland, W. P. Winchell.

VOLUNTARY NAVAL RETIREMENTS.

THE discussion reported in our Congress column last Tuesday on the bill providing for the voluntary retirement of naval officers who have been conspicuous in battle, or after thirty years of faithful and honorable service, took a very peculiar turn. Here was a bill reported unanimously by the committee which had it in charge, and further reinforced by the similar report of the same committee of the preceding Congress, calling down upon its devoted head the maledictions of two prominent Congressmen. It presented an excellent opportunity for rhetoric. With his own large pay secured to him, the member from Texas inveighed against the "colossal salaries" received by naval officers, against the whole system of retiring officers, or, as he phrased it, "of paying people for doing nothing." No account was taken of the services that may have been rendered by a man who desired to retire from active service by reason of infirmity to which his exposure had brought him, or of the needs of the Service at large.

The discussion of this bill in the present stage of the session is an illustration of the manner in which the new rules facilitate the transaction of business; under the old system it would have been impossible to get this matter before the House without a previous agreement by which a special day or evening would have been granted to the Naval Committee, or else in the discussion of the Appropriation Bill. The bill should stand or fall on its merits, which are

duly and fully set forth in the report of the committee.

DURING the debate in the House between Mr. WISE and Mr. BOUTELLE, on the resolution of the latter gentleman, contained in the JOURNAL of last week, Mr. WISE said that he was glad of the opportunity to say that the dry dock at Portsmouth, Va., "had never been destroyed," and that no cannon with such inscriptions as had been referred to were ever in the Portsmouth yard. Since that debate, Mr. BOUTELLE has unsuccessfully sought an opportunity to disprove Mr. WISE's assertions, especially as to the degree of ruin inflicted on the dry dock. We had purposed putting the conflicting statements together for comparison, but we are informed that Secretary WHITNEY, early next week, will answer the inquiry proposed by the resolution, and this will, no doubt, officially cover the entire ground.

THE sentence in the case of Paymaster-General SMITH, U. S. N., which is "to be dismissed from the position of Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Department of the Navy, to be suspended from rank and duty as a Pay Inspector, on furlough pay, for three years, and to retain his present number in his grade during that period," has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and confirmed by the President. It was promulgated late on Friday evening.

THE Signal Bureau has been under fire in another direction this week, the 2d Comptroller having made objection to many disbursements of the Bureau as being illegal and unauthorized by either law or regulation. General HAZEN has replied in defence of the expenditures.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT reported to the Senate this week that the services of six clerks in the Quartermaster-General's Department and 20 in the Paymaster-General's Department can be dispensed with after July 1.

THE President has considered the briefs submitted by Paymaster-General Smith's attorney, and final action may now be taken in the case any day.

WE have already received three responses to the request for the KEARNY poem, and after comparing them carefully will publish the poem.

GENERAL M. C. MEIGS, U. S. A., in a letter to Gen. Miles on the latter's report says: "I like particularly your suggestion, which is new to me, that deserving young soldiers after five years of faithful service, take their leave of the Army with the rank of second lieutenant. Our Army is too small to spread military training and knowledge extensively among the people, while its existing system and the means you propose would go far to supplement the military training of West Point in one of its main objects. That institution is not intended only to provide officers for the Regular Army, but to procure and spread military knowledge among the millions of young men who make up the actual strength and ability of our nation to defend itself at home and make itself respected abroad. I hope this suggestion of yours will be taken up seriously at the War Department and in Congress, and that the necessary laws may early be passed to carry it into execution."

THE superintendent of soldiers' orphan schools in Pennsylvania reports that, since the establishment of the system in 1865, 12,807 pupils have been admitted at an expense of about \$8,000,000. For a number of years only the orphans of soldiers were admitted, but now the children of destitute ex-soldiers are educated, fed and clothed in them. There are in the State 18 schools, which have 1,031 pupils.

A PECULIAR statistician comes to the conclusion that if the military force of all Europe were drawn up in line, the distance from right to left would be 6,000 miles, and the reviewing officer would therefore require an express train for a good many days to go from one end of the line to the other.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM has removed the recruiting restrictions made in May last, and has directed that hereafter all applicants who are found to be fully up to the requirements of the regulations for recruiting may be accepted by recruiting officers.

THE current, February, number of *Harper's Magazine* is excellent, as usual, and has a special interest

for officers of the Navy and Army in a paper by Sir E. J. Reed, on the British Navy.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Geo. L. Turner, 18th Inf., is ordered before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

Post Chaplain Geo. W. Simpson, is granted an extension of leave of one month for disability. (S. O. Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

Commissary-Sergeant Jeremiah Foley, recently tried at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for drunkenness on duty, etc., was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, which sentence has been approved by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

The leave of Major M. B. Adams, Corps of Engineers, is extended seven days. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 29.)

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

First Lieutenant Robert K. Evans, 12th Infantry, has been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

Captain George W. Davis, 14th Infantry, arrived in Washington the early part of the week. He will shortly start for Nicaragua, to take charge of some engineering work there under the management of the Nicaragua Canal Co.

First Lieutenant George F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, is in Washington, working very ambitiously to have the remaining six months of the suspension, to which he was sentenced by court-martial, set aside. By the death of Capt. Emmet Crawford a vacancy of Captain is created, to which he would be eligible for promotion if relieved from this suspension; that is, if Lieut. Simpson is retired. It seems to be pretty hard to straighten out the promotions in this regiment. Everything now depends upon the action of the retiring board in the Simpson case. The Military Committee will not let up on the Steever nomination, nor can any promotion to Captain Crawford's vacancy be made until the board is heard from.

If Lieut. Chase is not relieved of the suspension against him, Lieut. Allen would be next in order for promotion.

Major Jacob H. Smith, 19th Infantry, who was recently tried the second time at Fort Clark, Texas, has been sentenced by the court to be dismissed, and the proceedings, findings and sentence are now before the Secretary of War to lay before the President for final action. No action has yet been taken.

MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS.

THE 2d Comptroller approved Mexican War claims during the past week as follows:

Bryan, Francis T., Bvt. 2d Lt. U. S. Top. Eng.	\$100.00
Jones, Roger, Adj. Gen. U. S. Army	207.00
Wayland, David R., 2d Lt. 4th Ind. Vols.	75.00
Sedgwick, John, Bvt. Capt. H., 2d U. S. Art., (Maj. Gen. Vols. War of Rebellion)	120.00
King, John H., Capt. 1st, 2d U. S. Inf., Col. and Bvt. M. G., U. S. A., retired, and B. G. Vols. late rebellion	120.00
Trevitt, John, 1st Lt. 3d U. S. Inf.	90.00
De Laguel, Julius A., 2d Lt. 2d U. S. Inf. (now Col. 2d)	75.00
Black, Henry M., 3d Lieut. 7th U. S. Inf. (now Col. 2d U. S. Inf.)	75.00
Hurdie, Wm. J., Capt. 2d U. S. Dragoons	150.00
Simpson, M. D., Lt. 2d U. S. Art. and R. Q. M., and Col. and A. C. G., U. S. A.	120.00
Williams, Thos., 1st Lt. 4th U. S. Art. and A. D. C. to Gen. Scott, and Brig. Gen.	102.00
Collins, Francis, 1st Lt. 4th U. S. Art.	90.00
He also allowed the longevity claim of Burlington, A. R., Col. of Ord., for \$34.49.	

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. A., attended the third annual dinner of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club at Delmonico's on Thursday evening.

GENERAL Mrs. and Miss Vogdes, with a party of young ladies and officers as their guests, occupied one of the boxes at the "Old Guard Ball" last Thursday evening.

THE marriage of Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d U. S. Artillery, to Miss Rosalie French, youngest daughter of the late General W. H. French, U. S. A., was, we believe, to take place this week at Fort McHenry, Md. After a short tour the married couple will go to St. Augustine, Fla.

THE following officers of the Army were registered at the office of the Adjutant-General during the current week: 2d Lieut. J. H. Beacom, 3d Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, on leave; Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. R. E. Thompson, 6th Inf., Ebbitt House, joining station at Fort Myer; 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., A. D. C., accompanying Major-General Hancock; Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Wormley's; Major M. B. Adams, Engineers, Ebbitt House, on leave; Captain J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art., 2014 Hillyer Place, on leave; 1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., Willard Hotel, on leave.

THE following letter of General McClellan to General Grant will be read with interest now that both these commanders have gone to their rest:

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, Dec. 29, 1861.

General U. S. Grant:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Knowing as you do the intimate relations between General Fitz-John Porter and myself since our cadet days, you will not be surprised that he has shown me this evening (confidentially) the letter you have written to the President in his behalf, and that he has related to me the circumstance which led to your taking this step. As our own relations go back to the same distant time, I am very sure that you will not regard it as a liberty if I express to you the heartfelt gratitude I feel toward you and the admiration I entertain for the frank honesty, the loyalty to truth and duty which have marked your course in this matter. I appreciate fully the difficulties of the position and the effort which it would have cost most men to reverse an opinion, no matter how formed, in this most peculiar case. You have done this, and in a way that must ever be one of your strongest titles to the respect and admiration of those acquainted with the circumstance. Great as are the services you rendered the nation in its hour of greatest peril, I am not sure that this letter of yours to the President will not hereafter be regarded as perhaps the noblest action of your life. At all events I cannot resist the impulse to make known to you my own feeling with regard to it, and whether the value you attach to my sentiment be great or little, I am, in all sincerity, your friend, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

THE HOSTILE APACHES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune says, with reference to the hostile Indians in Arizona, etc.: "Those who know Southern Arizona and Southwestern New Mexico, and who know anything of Apache warfare, will not pass free-and-easy criticisms upon General Crook and the gallant soldiers under him. Officers and cavalymen have been shot down by ambushed Apaches, without a chance to strike an effective blow in return. One mesh of red tape has been cut through in placing General Crook in command of New Mexico as well as Arizona. General Crook has been unjustly blamed by angry citizens of the Southwest and by politicians who have been unable or unwilling to appreciate his many difficulties and his resolve to protect innocent Apaches as well as to punish the guilty. He is pre-eminently the man to cope with the present trouble, and neither red tape nor local criticisms should be allowed to interfere with his absolute control of the situation. A winter campaign is a severe one, but the hostile Chiricahuas must be exterminated before spring." It may be added here that a despatch received from Albuquerque early this week says: "Brig.-Gen. Crook and Col. L. B. Bradley, U. S. A., met here yesterday to make the arrangements rendered necessary by the recent change of the District of New Mexico from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of Arizona. General Crook said that the hostile Apaches had at last been driven from the Department and had taken refuge in the Sierra Madre Mountains, in Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, where they are being pursued by the troops of both republics."

CRAWFORD'S DEATH AND GERONIMO'S PROBABLE SURRENDER.

THE War Department on Jan. 28 received information from Gen. Crook of the death of Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cavalry, at the hands of Mexicans in Mexico and the probable surrender of the renegade Apaches. An accompanying report from Lieut. Maus, 1st Infantry, who was next in command to Capt. Crawford, gives details of the affair, from which it appears that Capt. Crawford's command of Indian scouts located the camp of the hostiles on the night of Jan. 10, at a point about fifty miles southwest of Nacori, Mexico, and one mile north of Arras River, being about 200 miles from the border line. They surrounded the camp and quietly awaited the break of day. In the meantime the braying of the burros alarmed the hostiles. Two of them made their appearance and were fired upon by the scouts, and a general fight ensued. Finally the Indians retreated to the rocks and left all their effects in the hands of the scouts. A running fight was kept up for two or three hours, when Capt. Crawford's command was surprised by a volley of bullets from an unexpected quarter. At first it was supposed that the shots came from Capt. Davis's command, which was also after the hostiles in that vicinity. Capt. Crawford signalled for his men to stop firing, and it was then discovered that the attacking party was composed of Mexicans, who evidently took Capt. Crawford's men for the hostiles. Lieut. Maus started out to consult with the Mexicans, when firing began in another part of the line. He was about to take time to stop, when, happening to look back, he saw Capt. Crawford lying on his back with a bullet hole through his head. A parley between the forces followed, and it was found that Capt. Crawford was mortally wounded, and a guide named Horne and five scouts were also wounded. On the side of the Mexicans, the commanding officer and five other men were killed, and four others wounded. The entire day was spent in settling affairs.

The following day two squaws from the hostiles, who had escaped, came to Lieut. Maus to treat for terms. He refused to talk with them and also refused to talk with two bucks, who followed soon after. Geronimo, the head chief, and Natchez, another chief, then appeared to make terms. They said they were utterly discouraged, and were tired of being hunted from rock to rock as they had been for the past two months. Lieut. Maus would consent to nothing but an unconditional surrender. The chiefs then agreed to meet Gen. Crook at a point on the line between Mexico and the United States. They sent to the American camp as hostages Chief Nana and another chief, Geronimo's wife and child, and seven others. The hostiles are now on their way to the place of meeting with Gen. Crook, and expect to reach there by Friday. The party numbers twenty-two bucks, and is supposed to comprise all the renegades. Gen. Crook is quoted as saying there is no doubt of their surrender. They have prepared a written statement of the troubles and grievances which led them to leave their reservation.

Gen. Pope thinks the Mexicans were not regular troops but renegades who took the Americans for hostiles and attacked them in the hope of obtaining scalp money offered by Sonora for hostiles.

Capt. Crawford after being shot remained unconscious until his death, which occurred on Jan. 18. He was carried with the command for seven days and was buried at Nacori, Mexico.

Capt. Crawford was a splendid Indian fighter and had seen much hard service. He made a name for himself in the campaigns against the hostile Indians in Montana, Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska and Colorado. He took part in the campaigns against the Sioux, Utes and Cheyennes in Arizona and against the hostile Apaches. He accompanied Gen. Crook in his expedition to the Sierra Madre in 1881. He was in charge of the Apache reservation until 1885. He volunteered for this present expedition. He was a native of Philadelphia, unmarried, temperate, honest, just and true. He enlisted as a private in the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861, and for gallant service in the war rose to the rank of brevet major. After the war he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army, was assigned to the 2d Cavalry Dec. 31, 1870, and promoted captain March 20, 1879.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

JANUARY 27, 1886.

LAST night our theatre was crowded to witness "To Oblige Benson" and "Sweethearts." In the former piece Mrs. Kobbé, Miss Derby, Lieuts. Williams, Todd and Hunter represented the different characters cleverly. The leading and laughable features of this performance were the frenzied jealousy of Lieut. Todd and the cool, coquettish manner of Mrs. Kobbé. But when, by the explanations and negotiations of Lieut. Williams and Miss Derby, Lieut. Todd was assured that his jealousy was groundless, his retraction and repentance were as humble as his thirst for blood and vengeance were ardent.

In "Sweethearts" Mrs. Nye, Miss Edith Pennington, Maj. Babbitt, and Lieut. Blunt took the parts. It is needless to say that Mrs. Nye and the Major were greeted with shouts of applause and had to appear again on the stage.

The management of our plays being committed to the hands and head of Mrs. Nye, whose taste in stage decoration and talent for acting are now established, and Maj. Babbitt, for many years a supporter of, and principal actor in, all our theatrical performances, it is hoped that their future pieces will consist of a greater variety of characters, especially as there is abundance of choice talent to select from.

The duties and discipline of the post go on in systematic, but with varied, order. The officers this month are studying electricity, constitutional and international law, and preparing essays. The batteries have, each in rotation, ten days at gallery practice; the non-commissioned are studying Tactics, and police parties, under Lieut. Osgood, are improving our already beautiful parade ground.

We have had recently a little frost, some rainy days, but

no severe cold or one particle of snow. The weather is just disagreeable enough to suspend lawn tennis. B. B.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

A SAD PREDICAMENT.

In the Catholic Church, Saint Barbara is invoked in aid of Artillerymen, miners, and all whose lives are in danger through the use of gunpowder.

Every night before I sleep,
Thus a solemn trust I keep;
Bending low my head in prayer,
Offering to thy tender care.

Saint Barbara.

One whom Memory loves to claim,
Though she never speaks his name;
But if I his graces tell,
You will know him very well.

Saint Barbara.

Bold blue eyes, with roguish glint,
Temper like the steel and flint;
Brave, but wayward, tender, strong,
Reckless, yet not meaning wrong.

Saint Barbara.

Take him in your gentle care;
Breathe for him a fervent prayer;
Make him pure as morning dew,
Loving what is good and true.

Saint Barbara.

You will know him now, sweet saint,
When I make my evening plaint.
But, you see, 'tis all the same,
A wicked, not to know his name.

Saint Barbara!

C. F. C.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The social event of the week, says the *Kansas Times*, was the masquerade given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, and gotten up by Dr. Ewing and Lieut. Mackay, principally, and those gentlemen are to be congratulated on the result of their effort. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Col. and Mrs. Rucker, and many others wearing dominoes. Dancing was kept up until 3 o'clock in the morning, the programme embracing nineteen numbers for which the best of music was furnished by the 12th Infantry orchestra. The characters were all well sustained and highly interesting. Lieut. Dickinson, as Uncle Sam, was excellent. Miss Gill, as a highland lassie, was greatly admired. The Misses McClurg, as Twins, were good. Miss Nellie Blunt, as Little Bo-Peep, was charming. Miss Susie Gill, as the Goddess of Liberty, was fine. Lieut. Johnson's personation of a washerwoman, with a card tacked on bearing the legend "Don't Kiss Me," was very amusing. Miss McGregor was picturesque as a Gypsy Queen. Lieut. Mansfield fully represented a Mexican. Captain Woodruff as Givendard Jones, of the famous Lime-Kiln club, was so perfectly gotten up that he deceived nearly everybody. Lieut. Paddock, 5th Cav., as Brother Gardner, president of the Lime-Kiln club, was also excellent; while Lieut. Mason, as old Aunt Rosey, his wife, was also fine. L. J. Cowan, as a French Cook, and Lieut. Atkinson, as the Lone Fisherman, sustained their characters well. Mrs. Seton held undisputed sway as the Queen of Hearts, while Miss Emma Adams, as Night, was greatly admired. Lieut. Blake was well gotten up as a Clown, but his magnificent proportions betrayed him. Lieut. Ripley made a most acceptable bear, and Miss Lillian Blair a captivating flower girl. Mrs. Captain Campbell as a wicked nun took a character for which she seems peculiarly adapted, consequently it was a marked success. Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Paddock, Mrs. Blake, and Miss Davis were in quilt and becoming Greenaway costumes. Miss Campbell was a most engaging and vivacious school girl. Lieut. and Mrs. Murray represented "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Fair Maid?" Miss Julia Gills made a most charming peasant girl. Lieut. Scott as a courtier and knight of Don Carlos, and Lieut. Griffith and Cook as Spanish grandees were in magnificent attire. Dr. Ewing and Lieut. Ferris as courtiers and knights of Richard III. were most imposing in character. Lieut. Robbins looked quite airy as a cadet in a summer suit, and Miss Wilson, of Omaha, represented the quaint and demure Quakeress to perfection.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RINGGOLD, TEXAS.

A good game of base ball took place here, Jan. 17, between the cavalry and infantry companies for a purse of \$50. I guess you've up North don't have any base ball just at this writing. The infantry came out ahead. There was a large number of spectators, and praise was awarded Brennan, the captain of the cavalry nine, and Davis, captain of the infantry. Will write again. C.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private B. J. Kunk, Bat. E, 2d Art., recently tried for "quitting his rifle and sitting down on his post," the reviewing authority, Major-General Hancock, says: "The Court erred in not allowing a question put by the judge advocate to the accused concerning the latter's statements to the officer of the day at the time of the alleged offence. A prisoner after placing himself upon the stand as a witness, and relating those circumstances favorable to himself, cannot be permitted to maintain silence concerning those accompanying facts which may be prejudicial to him. The question considered was proper cross-examination, having been called out by the prisoner's partial narration of his actions at the time set forth in the specification."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEMING, N. M.

JANUARY 21, 1886.

GEN. ROBERT WILLIAMS, U. S. A., Adjutant General, Division of the Missouri, passed through Santa Fe yesterday, and held a conference at the Big Hotel here, last night, with Gen. Crook, who came up from Fort Bowie to meet him. Gen. Williams has been sent out by Gen. Schofield, and it is understood his mission is to perfect arrangements to supply the Arizona commander with munitions of war on a scale of greater liberality.

Had animals—principally pack—been freely furnished in the start, greater vigor could have been used by the troops in pursuit, and more punishment inflicted on the hostiles. Gen. Crook is bound to "get there," despite what a few scurrilous newspaper writers have said about him. No officer in the Army to-day could better compete with these Chiricahua cut-throats and robbers than Gen. Crook, and the bulk of our frontiersmen understand and appreciate the veteran soldier.

MILITARY PROMPTNESS.

THE *Critic* says: "Frank A. Esmond and James McGuire, recently privates in Bat. E, 3d Art., were sent, Monday, from Washington Barracks under guard to the Albany Penitentiary to serve four years' hard labor for stealing Major John B. Burbank's watch and chain last summer. It will be remembered that these men were tried and sentenced by General Court-martial after being acquitted by District Judge. The delay in sending them to Albany was caused by an appeal made to the Secretary of War to set aside the sentence, on the ground that the men had been twice tried for the same offence; but this view was not taken by Secretary Endicott, who agreed with Gen. Hancock, that the trial of McGuire for grand larceny did not affect the fact that he com-

mitted a gross breach of discipline in disposing of property he had found, without making the least effort, as far as known, to find its owner.

Jan. 25, the Secretary telegraphed to Gen. Hancock to send the men to Albany. The orders were promptly issued, arrived at Washington Barracks, Sunday, and the men left for Albany, Monday forenoon; a few hours after they had gone a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Gen. Gibson, commandant of the post, reached that officer, but he made return to the effect that the men were gone before he was served. This may force future proceedings to be brought against the warden of the Albany Penitentiary."

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comd'g At Washington, D. C.
The *Fish Hawk*, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comd'g At Wood's Holl, Mass.
The *Lookout*, Mate Jos. A. Smith, comd'g Near Havre de Grace, Md., for the winter.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

As yet practically nothing has been done with the Army and Navy appropriation bills. The sub-committee on the former expect to get to work on that measure as soon as General Bragg returns from the West, which will be early next week.

The Navy appropriation bill is to be prepared this year by the full Naval Committee, a sub-committee being appointed to consider each subject. These sub-committees were announced three weeks ago in the *JOURNAL*. The following is a list of the sub-committees of both Houses on the regular appropriation bills in which the two Services have an interest: *Army*—On the part of the Senate, Logan, Plumb and Gorman; on the part of the House, Bragg, Vile and Steele. *Navy*—On the part of the Senate, Hale, Logan and Beck. *Military Academy*—On the part of the Senate, Logan, Mahone and Call; House, Wheeler, Ernest and Negley. *Fortifications*—Senate, Dawes, Logan and Gorman; House, Forney, Randall, Holman, Butterworth and Ryan.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House on Wednesday agreed to hear arguments upon the bill, No. 3249, providing for the construction of a vessel of war upon designs by Mr. Charles Lundborg, of New York. The Navy Department has been requested to send the plans and models belonging to that gentleman to the Committee for their consideration. The Secretary of the Navy, Chief Constructor and Mr. Lundborg have been requested to appear before the Committee and give testimony on the subject.

Senate bill No. 1185, to increase the pay of clerks to commandants of navy-yards and stations, was the only measure receiving final action by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday. An adverse report was adopted upon it.

The bills giving the commandant of the Marine Corps the rank of Brigadier-General and for the relief of the graduates of the Naval Academy of 1882, were considered but not disposed of. They will probably receive final action at the meeting on Wednesday next. The pending Naval nominations were acted upon favorably.

Favorable reports were adopted by the House Committee on Military Affairs on Wednesday on bills H. R. 53, to authorize the President to restore officers of the Army in certain cases (meaning more particularly Fitz-John Porter), and H. R. — appropriating \$500,000 for the erection, in New York, of a monument to General Grant, on condition that one-half the fund be provided by private subscriptions.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Wednesday agreed to report favorably the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the erection of a monument in New York City to the memory of Gen. Grant, on ground to be donated by the city. The President is authorized to appoint an officer of engineers of the Army with five commissioners, the commissioners to serve without pay, who, with the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association of New York, shall expend the money under the direction of the Secretary of War. No part of the money shall be drawn until the sum of \$250,000 shall have been paid into the Grant Monument Association.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday took adverse action upon S. 829, to facilitate promotion throughout the Army by retiring from active service upon their own applications, officers of the Army who served in the late war. S. 753, to sell the Fort Brady military reservation, and 725 for the relief of Maj. Candee received favorable action, as did also the following nominations:

Henry S. T. Harris, of Virginia, and Leonard Wood, of Massachusetts, to be assistant surgeons, with the rank of 1st lieutenants; 2d Lieut. John R. Totten, 4th Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant, and 2d Lieut. Robert W. Dowd, 17th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant.

The following communications from the Secretary of War were laid before the Senate this week: Statements showing the contracts made by the War Department and its bureaus during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Lists of clerks and other persons employed in the War Department from Dec. 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1885; The report of the Quartermaster-General of all purchases of supplies made by his Department, with their cost price and place of delivery during the year ending June 30, 1885.

The report of the Board on Fortifications or other defences, appointed by the President under the act of March 3, 1855.

The House Committee on Pensions on Monday added an amendment to the Mexican Pension bill, introduced in the House by Mr. Wolford, and directed the report of the bill to the House. As agreed upon in committee the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls, at the rate of \$8 per month, the names of all surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors who served in the Mexican War for any period during the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, or their surviving widows. Secondary evidence of an honorable discharge may be received in case of the loss of the official document, or the proof of receipt of a land warrant, lawfully procured, shall be sufficient evidence of an honorable discharge. No soldier whose political disabilities have not been removed shall be entitled to the benefits of the act.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill, S. 702, making appropriation to reimburse officers and men for the loss of private property by the wreck of the *Tallapoosa*.

The Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs which had under consideration letters from the Secretaries of State and War, and from Gen. O. O. Howard, requesting its passage of an act allowing the latter to accept the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the honorary rank of Chevalier, tendered by the French Government, has reported adversely. The Committee think it would be contrary to the spirit of our Republican institutions to accept such decorations, or titles, believing the United States capable of measuring for itself and suitably rewarding the services of its own citizens.

Senator Butler introduced a bill on Friday providing that appointments to fill vacancies in office of Adjutant and Inspector and Paymaster of Marine Corps shall be made from line officers, who have served 20 years and upwards. The position of Quartermaster shall be filled from Assistant Quartermasters, according to seniority, and those of Assistant Quartermasters from officers of the line, who have served 15 years and upwards.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Plumb, was adopted in the Senate on Wednesday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate the number of military bands in the Army, the number of enlisted men and civilians respectively of which composed, the provision of law authorizing the constitution and maintenance of the same, the cost of such maintenance, and the fund or funds from which the same is provided; and if any portion of such maintenance is from the savings from the rations of enlisted men, whether such use of said savings is legal and proper, and, if so, whether such use is the best disposition for the benefit of the enlisted men of the Army which can be made of the savings from their rations.

The following resolution was offered in the House on Thursday and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department:

Whereas, Sec. 3678 of the R. S. of the U. S. provides that all sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made and for no others, and

Whereas, It is represented that said section was violated in this, namely, that certain monies heretofore appropriated by Congress for the carrying on of the Signal Service Bureau have been misapplied:

Therefore be it resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department be instructed to inquire whether the statute above referred to is being obeyed, and whether or not it has heretofore been violated; and to report by bill or otherwise such measures as will secure its enforcement.

The following petition in behalf of the mates of the U. S. Navy has been presented in the Senate by Mr. Hale and referred to the Naval Committee:

The mates of the Navy are efficient officers, having performed the duties of commanding, executive, and dock officers for many years, some having served upwards of 40 years as enlisted men and officers.

Nearly all served in the U. S. Navy during the late war, and some were in the Service during the Mexican War. They have the same uniform, mess bill, and other expenses that warrant officers have, and in line of duty take precedence of warrant officers. They are the only ones who do not receive longevity pay, and should receive the same as warrant officers, and also the benefits of the retired list as now allowed to all other officers.

(Signed)—Admiral David D. Porter, Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, Rear-Admirals Jenkins, Worden, Rodgers, Nichols, Patterson, Walker, Clitz, Le Roy, Blunt, Commodores Harmony, Queen, Kimberly, Chandler, Braine, Captains Seward, Wallace, Remy, Fyfe, Kautz, Miller, Haxton, Cook, Law, Commanders Casey, McCormick, Sands, Kellogg, Johnson, Seely, Kane, Watson, Robinson, Whitehead, Coffin, Harrington, Lieut.-Commanders McGowan, Book, Totten, Schetty, Forsyth.

I concur in the representations made in this communication. WM. E. CHANDLER.

The following petitions were presented in the Senate this week:

By Mr. Plumb—Resolution adopted by Legislature of Kansas urging the establishment of not less than two military posts, sufficiently garrisoned with troops to insure protection to the citizens of the southwestern portion of the State.

By Mr. Miller—Memorial of New York Chamber of Commerce asking the construction of suitable defences for New York Harbor.

By Mr. Manderson—Petition of Hospital Stewards for increase of pay.

By Mr. Plumb—A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Kansas urging an appropriation to carry out the recommendations of the Lieutenant-General regarding the establishment of a training school for the artillery and cavalry arms of the Service at Fort Riley, Kansas.

The following passage will give an idea of the House debate on the Naval 30-years retirement bill:

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois. The Navy Register has upon it quite a number of officers who under the law can not be promoted; in fact, they cannot be advanced at all. They came in the Service during the War of the Rebellion and have been continued on the Navy Register from that time until now. Many of them have been in the Service for thirty years. Many of them performed conspicuous acts of gallantry during the war; and yet, under the law for the reduction or reorganization of the Navy these men are allowed no promotion whatever, and have to-day the same rank and the same pay as they had many years ago.

This bill will benefit that class of officers and will enable them to retire from a service in which they are no longer needed. By reason of age and hardships undergone in the past they are no longer able to perform the duties which should be performed by officers holding their rank. This bill applies to another class of officers, some of whom occupy high positions in the Navy, officers who have held their positions for a long time, and who by reason of lack of qualifications or some other unhappy circumstances are regarded by the Department as unfit to command of either ships or squadrons. There are many instances where officers have been kept "on leave" or "waiting orders" for many years because the Department was not willing to trust them with the command of a ship or a squadron. Their conduct is such that charges cannot be preferred against them; they cannot be tried by Court-martial, and the Service freed from them in that way; and they hang on and on and on, blocking promotion, and yet rendering no service to the country.

It is for the purpose of giving such officers as I have described an opportunity to get out of the way of the competent and progressive men, the bright, intelligent, active element of the Service, the useful and effective officers of the Navy, that this bill was presented to the House.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana. Do you propose to retire those officers also with the advanced rank—to put worthless men on the retired list and do nothing pay?

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois. Mr. Speaker we shall find it cheaper to allow those officers two-thirds pay on the retired list than full pay on the active list. We want men on the active list who are able to discharge the duties of their positions, and this bill proposes the only means by which we can get rid of what has been called time and time again the "dead wood" of the Service.

Mr. Peters. Then the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Thomas] simply proposes to put a premium on incapacity?

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I cannot allow the gentleman to put any such words into my mouth. The committee simply furnish in this bill the only sensible means of putting life into the official personnel of the Navy by getting rid of a number of these worn-out officers; for I do not wish to be understood as saying that all of them, or even that any very great number of them, come within the description I

have given. Most of them are old men who have been in the service for more than 30 years, who have shown conspicuous activity and gallantry in the past, but who have now got beyond that time of life where they care to remain longer on the active list, and who are willing to step "down and out," to go upon the retired list, and give an opportunity for that healthy promotion which experience has shown to be the best means of promoting the efficiency of all military and naval organizations.

Mr. Reagan. Mr. Speaker, I have not had time to look up the law which defines the terms upon which naval officers may go upon the retired list. I trust, however, in a brief debate like this, this House will not take the step sought by the passage of the pending bill.

The establishment of a retired list is contrary to the whole spirit and genius of our Government. The first step in that direction was a brief law in behalf of the members of the Judiciary, then one in favor of the officers of the Army, and next one in favor of the officers of the Navy, and then one for officers of the Marine Service. And in the last Congress there were twelve or fifteen bills before the House for putting on the retired list other classes of men, of the Revenue Marine Service, of the Railway Postal Service, and, I believe, the employees of the General Postal Service of the country. Many other classes were to be provided for, so as to create an aristocracy—an American aristocracy—to be fed and clothed and to live on the labor of other men.

The English Government, Mr. Speaker, where the policy is to uphold a privileged class at the expense of the masses of the people, to pay extraordinary high salaries, and to bestow rank, whether service be performed or not, do all these things because it is a part of their political system. There they build up a privileged class to live on the toil of other people, but in this country, sir—

Mr. Steele. Do you think an officer who has given the whole of his life to the service of his country should be deprived of the support of the Government in his old age. Would you call such men aristocrats?

Mr. Reagan. I have heard that very often, and I will answer the gentleman by saying that there are millions of men in this country who are unable to get these high offices and unable to secure these high salaries—

Several members rose.

Mr. Reagan. Let me go on in my own way. Men, sir, who have raised respectable families, who are compelled to toil in old age, day and night almost, to support those families, to keep bread in the mouths of their children and clothes on their backs—and who helps them? You make no proposition to help them, but you do propose to tax them still more that others more fortunate than they, who have risen to high offices and received bounties from the Government for years, who have had social and political advantages they never have possessed—that these men shall be still billeted upon the masses of the people and erected into a special privileged aristocratic class. I am against it. It is un-American. It is against the whole spirit and genius of our free Government. If I can only succeed in any measure in arresting this evil by preventing others being added to the list I will congratulate the gentleman and myself that I have done something for my country even if I cannot secure the repeal of the laws establishing an American aristocracy.

Mr. Steele. I am glad we will have one vote at least against the Fitz-John Porter bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Reagan. I am of the opinion that Fitz-John Porter ought to be restored to his rank in the Army. While I respect him very much, as I have high respect for many persons now on the retired list and liable hereafter to be placed upon it, I wish that neither he nor they should draw pay for services not rendered, or be supported by the labor of other people.

Mr. McMillin. What Mr. Speaker, does this bill provide? Not simply that the men who may be retired under it shall have served 30 years. If that were the provision there might be some excuse for it on the ground of longevity service. But the bill provides, sir, that if a man has rendered himself conspicuous in any one battle, no matter if he has only been in the service for ten days, he may go upon the retired list with a rank he never held, and I draw the salary through life. Is the House ready to vote for such a law as that?

Are you ready to say that because a man has acted as a pilot in some naval engagement, or has rendered some special service at some particular time, he shall have a right to retire, under the provisions of this bill, from the service of the Government that has educated him and has had reasonable ground to expect that it would receive all the service he could render? Mind you, the bill does not couple the two provisions as to retirement with the word "and," but with the word "or;" so that if an officer has either been in the service for the length of time named, or has rendered himself "conspicuous" in battle, he may be retired on his own petition.

Before the debate was concluded the hour expired.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 1185. To regulate the pay of clerks to commandants of Navy-yards (same as House bill introduced this week).

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 4446, Dougherty. Appropriating \$10,000 for repairs of Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla.

H. R. 4503, Breckinridge. To regulate promotion of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy. (Same as amended S. 223.)

H. R. 4532, McComas. To give Gen. H. G. Wright the rank of major general on the retired list.

H. R. 4548, Moffatt. To commission and retire John R. Bailey, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, in the grade of major and surgeon, U. S. A.

H. R. 4593, Bliss. To reward Chief Engineer Geo. W. Melville for meritorious service. (Same as last Congress.)

H. R. —, Adams. To credit Major M. P. Small, commissary of subsistence, with \$3,780, being amount of funds stolen from him.

H. R. —, J. H. Taylor. To restore Wm. Welsh, late captain 25th Infantry, to his former position and retire him with that rank.

H. R. —, Viele. To retire Col. H. J. Hunt, with rank and pay of major general.

H. R. —, Randall. To increase the pension of children of Surgeon Alf. M. Owen, late U. S. Navy.

H. R. —, Caldwell. For the relief of Rear Admiral Carter. (Same as S. 729.)

H. R. —, Hanback. To dispose of a portion of Fort Hays Military Reservation.

H. R. —, Love. That the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, may transfer any officer of the Navy on the retired list from the furlough pay, or from the half pay, to the seventy-five per cent. rate of pay of the grade or rank held when retired.

H. R. —, Harmer. That any person who may enlist under sec. 1418, R. S., for the period of not less than three years, shall be entitled to receive from the Government, free of cost, upon such enlistment, an outfit of clothing, not to exceed in value \$50.

H. R. —, Harmer. Appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase and proper care, under direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of suitable libraries for use of the crews of vessels of war.

H. R. —, Harmer. That the act entitled an act to authorize a retired list for private and non-commissioned officers of the U. S. Army, who have served for thirty years or upwards, approved Feb. 14, 1862, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: That when an enlisted man

has served as such 30 years in the U. S. Army or Marine Corps, either as a private or as a non-commissioned officer, or both, or has served 30 years in the Navy, either as an enlisted man or as an appointed petty officer, or both, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank or rating held by him at the date of retirement; and he shall thereafter receive 75 per cent. of the pay and allowances of the rank or rating upon which he was retired.

H. R. —, Harmer. Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit any person receiving the honorable discharge authorized by sec. 1428, R. S., to elect a home on board of any of the U. S. receiving ships during any portion of the three months granted by law, which is the limit of time within which to receive the pecuniary benefit of such discharge, the men so choosing a home to be entitled to one ration per day for their keeping while furnished with such home, but not to pay other than that authorized by section 1573 of the R. S. upon re-enlistment: *Provided*, That the persons so furnished with a home shall be amenable to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

H. R. —, Harmer. That any enlisted man or appointed petty officer of the Navy may deposit his earnings in sums of not less than \$5 with the paymaster upon whose books his account is borne, and he shall be furnished with a deposit book in which the said paymaster shall note over his signature the amount, date and place of such deposit. The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall pass to the credit of the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy," and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of Court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased sailor, and that such deposit be exempt from liability for such sailor's debts; *Provided*, That the Government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same. That for any sum less than \$50 so deposited for the period of six months or longer, the sailor, on his final discharge, shall be paid interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. That the system of deposits herein established shall be carried into execution under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE MESS.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL writes: Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, whose daughter has just married into the Navy, is one of the millionaires men of the East. He is extremely popular and a self-made man, as the following reminiscences show. In 1882 a dinner party was given in New York City. Senator Davis sat at one end of the table; the veteran Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was at the other, and Gen. W. T. Sherman at the head. The General began a reminiscence of his life by saying: "When I was a lieutenant—"

"Come now, Sherman," interrupted Mr. Davis, "were you ever a lieutenant?"

"Yes, Davis," replied the General, "I was a lieutenant about the time you were a brakeman on a freight train in Virginia."

"Well, boys," observed the venerable Cameron, "I don't suppose either of you ever cut cordwood for a living, as I did."

Here is another story going the rounds: The widow of a German army officer when at the pension office for the purpose of drawing her pension, presented the usual certificate of the mayor of her village to the effect that she was still alive.

"This certificate is not right," said the official.

"What is the matter with it?"

"Because it bears the date of Dec. 21, but your pension was due Dec. 15."

"What kind of a certificate do you want?"

"We must have a certificate that you were alive on the 15th day of December. Of what use is this one that says you were alive on the 21st day of December—six days later?"

A copy of the San Francisco Chronicle comes to us with this item marked:

A whisper in uniform can knock the wildest emotion in a dress-coat, and a wink in gilt buttons is fifteen hundred times more effective than a nod in plain civilian costume. Ah! you're a sly lot. Go away! But you will avoid this young lady. She was talking to a gentleman of war from the Presidio, or somewhere else, and he was getting along at a great rate, when he thought a kind of tremor had struck the building.

"You belong to the artillery, don't you?" she asked him in accents soft and low. I never heard an accent soft and low, but that is the expression of the poet, and it is his business to explain it.

"No, no, I," said he, with a sweeping gesture like the dignified nobleman on the stage, who threatens the high-toned villain, "I am a son of the sword."

"I beg your pardon," she murmured, "I thought you were a son of a gun."

To close, *Texas Siftings* says that an Irishman serving in the United States Army in Texas and belonging to the infantry was in the habit of standing with his toes pointing inward, to remedy which the sergeant continually addressed him while on parade with "Stick out your toes, Patrick." It took Patrick years to acquire the habit of sticking his toes out. Just about the time he had succeeded he was transferred to the cavalry, where his habit of sticking out his toes interfered much with his usefulness as a horseman. The sergeant was continually calling to him: "Stick in those toes, Patrick," much to his disgust, and he exclaimed with some emphasis: "Divil take such a service. For five years it was nothing but 'stick out your toes, Patrick,' and now it's 'stick in your toes, Patrick.' There is no plazin the blackguards."

THE NEW BATTALION BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Now that the Marderson bill is attaining some prominence, it is noticed that the cavalry and artillery arms of the Service are becoming somewhat solicitous lest the infantry may have a small plum fall within its domain, which they will not have the privilege to enjoy either by invitation or indirection. Before becoming so clamorous, it might be well for the cavalry and artillery to submit an exhibit showing to what extent they have contributed to the furtherance of the three battalion bill for infantry. So far as known, the case stands thus: Their aid and efforts are in an inverse ratio to their clamor and share the beneficial results to ensue from the success of the bill; an infinitesimal minimum of work to a ponderous maximum of acquisition. If the three arms of the Service should be engaged in the same battle, and thus presumably supporting one another, and should the casualties all be in the cavalry and infantry, notwithstanding the artillery was

as hotly engaged, skillfully handled and fully exposed as the others, will the artillery claim that they have a right to recognition in the ensuing promotions in the cavalry and infantry?

The infantry claims that the three battalion organization will contribute to the efficiency of the Service, and that the consequent promotions that would flow therefrom are incidental; and that, while it is admitted that this fact is an incentive to further the matter, it is not the controlling factor in the case; but being an incidental matter (much the same as vacancies created by casualties of Service, which never are, or can be, equal), the infantry believes it has a prior and possessory right to all the benefits the same will confer.

Although the infantry is placed at the foot of the class, it is hoped our brethren of the cavalry and artillery will credit us sufficiently to believe that we sometimes can and do, in this matter, seek to better the efficiency of the Service in its largest sense.

It is not proposed to argue as to the right or wrong of the transfers of unassigned officers to the cavalry and artillery in 1870, further than to direct attention to the fact that these officers had ceased in many, if not all, cases, to be infantry officers before their assignment to the cavalry and artillery. They belonged, as soon as unassigned, to the Army, and had no more a right to assignment to infantry, than to any thing else, although, as a matter of fact, their absorption was wholly borne by the infantry for more than a year before the assistance of the cavalry and artillery was invoked.

It may also, with propriety, be mentioned that, if the present claim of the cavalry and artillery is just and tenable, it is no more so than it was 15 years ago; but, so far as known, this is the first distinct assumption in regard to it; and after allowing such a period without protest, the claim, right or wrong, ought to lapse by outlawry. But, of course, before we quarrel about the spoils, we had best be sure there are any spoils to fight over. First "catch your rabbit," you know.

CHAS. HAY.

FORT PORTER, N. Y., January 20, 1886.

PROMOTIONS—LINE TO STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is a little singular, if not enigmatical, that, during a recess of the Senate, the method of promotion from the line to the staff should vary from that in the line itself, as though the two cases were unlike, and governed by different principles. To illustrate, suppose a vacancy in the office of major, 13th Infantry. This vacancy is immediately filled by a captain of another regiment, the vacancy of captain by a 1st lieutenant, the vacancy of 1st lieutenant by a 2d lieutenant, and the vacancy of 2d lieutenant by a cadet, or some worthy non-commissioned officer.

Again, suppose a vacancy in the office of major and assistant inspector-general. A captain of the line is transferred to that position, but the vacancy in the office of captain is left open until the question of confirmation is settled or until what is termed the "resignation of regimental commission only" is submitted. Now, the officer promoted in the line is as likely to meet with opposition in the Senate as the officer promoted to the staff. Their cases are precisely alike, and both are in the same boat. Why one should have protection (apparent only), and the other not, or why any distinction should be made, I am unable to perceive. It may be sentiment: a reluctance of the newly made staff officer to part from true worth and excellence—THE LINE—coupled with a desire to stave off till the last moment the inevitable "good-bye" to COMMAND.

Yet that can hardly be, when so many stand ready to be called, while few are chosen; when each one hopes that the lightning from the White House will strike him next. It may be the lingering remains of that law which allowed an officer promoted to the staff to keep his commission in the line until he attained the same rank therein, when he was to elect between them which office he would have.

When the law was abolished, the practice under it, perhaps, was retained so far as to hold on to the line till securely fixed on the staff. Whatever the origin, there is no reason apparent for its continuance. To analyze the case—the Constitution provides that "the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session."

If, therefore, a vacancy happens in the Army, line, or staff, during a recess, the President has power to fill it, giving the officer what is called a "letter of appointment." The person designated takes the oath, holds the office at the pleasure of the President, and ceases to act on the cancellation of his letter or by limitation on the adjournment of the Senate. He is filling temporarily a vacant office, and his warrant therefor is a letter of appointment. He has not, in the legal sense of the term, been removed, nor has he in any way renounced his right to his commission by accepting this temporary appointment and taking the oath of office. That this fact is distinctly recognized the resignation of "regimental commissions only," sufficiently attests. Otherwise, how absurd to offer them months afterwards if there is nothing to resign! The designation of an officer to fill a staff vacancy leaves, in the meanwhile, his own office vacant, which the President has the right to fill. In like manner the third vacancy, and so on down the list. If, on the assembling of the Senate, the President be pleased to nominate them to these offices and they are confirmed, their acceptance of new commissions is virtually a renunciation of the old and equivalent to resignation of former offices.

The handing in of resignations of "regimental commissions only," is, therefore, superfluous, and, unless the rule be made universal, supremely ridiculous. The acceptance of new commission completes the transaction without wasting paper and ink on resignation. Should the Senate fail to confirm, the officers revert back to their old positions by revocation of their letters of appointment; they gracefully (?) settle down in their commissioned offices, the right to which remains intact.

By filling all subordinate places thus made vacant, temporarily, the change from temporary to permanent simply makes the officers' services continuous and the rank and pay to date from letters of appointment. By not filling them, and holding to the requirement of resignation of "regimental commission only," it would seem to argue that there are no

vacancies until the staff officer relinquishes his hold on the line. If there are vacancies during a recess, even though temporary in nature, the President has the power to fill them. If not, it is hardly consistent to date back the commissions as though there were. This plan leaves the question of rank and precedence doubtful and open to controversy, and according to a recent decision of the Second Comptroller the pay is certainly affected. Now, the point I wish to press is that the rule governing promotions in the line should be made to govern in all cases. If the theory, held good for the line, as well as for the staff within itself, is constitutionally unsound, then it should be no longer applicable. If the theory be good—and it appears sound and reasonable—it should be universal in its application throughout the Army.

JOHN E. MYERS, 1st Lieut. 3d Art.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Jan. 11, 1886.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)
INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

If the rule laid down in his Manual by Col. Tidball, for the regulation of international courtesies, is to be followed, as was recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, would it not be well to change the title of the paragraph and call it international discourtesies? If adhered to it can only lead to a suspension in certain cases of civilities between foreign vessels that may visit these shores and our seacoast forts. It is evidently useless to expect that they will conform to Col. Tidball's rule, for such a compliance would be a direct contravention of their own code, which has been followed for many years, which has been made uniform among all the first-class naval powers of Europe, and to which our own naval practice was made to conform in 1877. Col. Tidball is not in the least responsible for the departure from the code in general use. It was evidently his wish to conform to what was the established custom at the time that his Manual was published—1873. Accordingly he referred the question to the Navy Department to insure uniformity in the two Services. He was informed by the Department what their custom was, and that it agreed with his view, which was thereupon incorporated in his work.

It is a curious fact that this information was incorrect, the rule upon which it was based having been rescinded two years before by Circular 3, Navy Department, April 28, 1877 (under the head of Official Visits):

Within twenty-four hours of arrival, weather permitting, the officer in chief command of the arriving ship or ships will visit the officer in chief command of the ship or ships in port if he be his equal in grade, and the visit will be returned within twenty-four hours afterwards.

Should the arriving commanding officer be superior in grade to the officer commanding in port, the first visit will be paid by the latter officer as the inferior in grade. Anything in the Naval Regulations conflicting with these instructions is hereby annulled.

This is conclusive as to the custom at the time that Col. Tidball's Manual was published.

The question has been brought up recently by the fact that at one of our seacoast stations several foreign vessels have entered the harbor within the past year. After the salute, the usual preliminary visit was paid, and then, on two occasions, all interchange of courtesies ceased, as on both cases the officers in command of the visiting ships were of a higher grade than the post commander, and were not authorized by the rules of their own services to pay the first visit. The post commander finding that this hitch occurred twice, took pains to acquaint himself with the custom of our own Naval Service, and found that it agreed with that of all first class naval powers, and that Col. Tidball's rule had placed us in an isolated and anomalous position.

Among the points urged by Col. Tidball in defence of his view are, that the opposite rule would necessitate inquiry into the relative rank of the two commanders, which could only be settled by consulting a Register of the Service to which the visitor belonged; and that the commander of the fort represented his Government.

As to the first, Col. Tidball is mistaken in his facts. The Naval Regulation does not use the word *rank*, but the word *grade*, and the question of grade is one perfectly simple, definite, and easily ascertained in the preliminary visit. When the grade of the two is the same, then the Navy Regulation agrees with the practice of Col. Tidball, and the visitor pays the first call.

As to the second point, it would be difficult to show on what principle the commander of the fort represents one Government any more than the commander of the ship does the other. Both fly the flags of their respective countries; both are their only representatives upon the spot, and unless we are prepared to maintain the inherent superiority of the land over the sea, of the Army over the Navy, of a commander ashore over a commander afloat, it would seem difficult to give a logical reason for Col. Tidball's position, while there are two things to be said for the other view. It recognizes the principle that rank, age and service are entitled to some privileges, and, while according to the commander ashore the first visit, if of equal grade, prevents the incongruous spectacle of an old weather-beaten admiral, full of years and honors, paying the first visit to some comparatively young officer, whom the accidents of the Service may have temporarily put in command of a seacoast fort, which may be a one or two company post.

And what is much more important, it puts us in accord with our own naval service and with the principal naval powers of the world. What on earth is the use of establishing a rule for the regulation of international courtesies when the principle of the rule makes a deadlock inevitable in certain cases, and blocks at once any further interchange of courtesies?

If it is intended to adhere to the present rule, it is only fair to the officers in command of our seacoast forts that foreign services should be notified of our decision, so that our officers may stand acquitted of ignorance or rudeness, for at present while the Navy follows one rule and the Army another the position of the commander of a seacoast fort is not a pleasant one. On one of the occasions referred to above the British Admiral expressed great surprise at what he thought deliberate neglect on the part of the post commander. It would be much better to be uniform, and, if we must differ with all maritime powers and carry a social chip around on our shoulder, let us carry one on each shoulder, and

not allow one to be credited with courtesy and the other charged with neglect. In the indorsement from Headquarters of the Army sustaining Colonel Tidball, it is stated that:

The practice in both Departments was uniform until April 28, 1877. Then the Navy took a departure and that probably has given rise to the seeming discourtesy of the foreign vessels mentioned.

This departure was taken by the Navy for the very practical reason that it was thereby put in accord with the rule adopted, after much discussion, by all the great maritime powers of the world. International codes of ceremonies should be identical in requirements, otherwise confusion will occur and the object of such interchange of good offices will be defeated.

This departure was taken two years before Col. Tidball's book was published. And by reference to the Navy Department for information as to their practice Colonel Tidball conceded the importance and advantage of agreement in these matters. He was misled through no fault of his own, but having endeavored to obtain uniformity, it is hardly logical for him to maintain the advantage of following a rule which puts our land service in a position of estrangement from the rest of the military world. The indorsement from Headquarters also sustains Colonel Tidball's position that the commander of the fort represents the Government, and "hopes that for that reason and because of the simple, common-sense method that flows from it his Manual will be maintained."

The inference is plain that the ships of other nations and our own ships of war do not represent their respective governments, and the common sense method ignores all considerations of age, rank, and service; puts a stamp of superiority upon one branch at the expense of the other, and ends, like the hypothetical snake, by swallowing itself, because, being opposed to the custom of maritime nations, nobody but our seacoast forts will follow it, and reciprocity is extremely difficult when there is nobody to reciprocate.

This may be common sense, but it looks uncommonly like that "eighth sense" referred to by "Father Tom," which is the only sense to be depended on, being the sense of the Church." E. F.

THE MANDERSON BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE four correspondents in your issue of Jan. 16, who show the defects of the Manderson bill so satisfactorily—to themselves—have little to say concerning the merits of that measure, and I ask a little of your space in its defence.

It is not proposed here to refute certain statements of these correspondents, but to state why the bill is right, and perhaps to moralize a little.

It proposes to promote regimentally to vacancies not original; each regiment is entitled to the vacancies made by the promotion of its senior captains because it is the immemorial law of the Army, and all of us came into the Service with this understanding of the law; the promotion of a captain to an original vacancy does not leave an original vacancy in the regiment, as is illustrated by the recent promotion of captains to be inspectors-general. If lineal promotion for lieutenants is desirable, it should be a subject for a separate law, and such law should take effect only on those officers who enter the Army on and after the date of its enactment, for to make it a retroactive law would work as great hardship on some, as others now claim that regimental promotion has wrought on them; but most important of all is it that the Government should keep its faith with its servants.

The bill also provides that the original vacancies shall be filled by seniority in the infantry arm. This is just, because the seniors have first claim to promotion not already promised by law to anyone else. If these vacancies were not in their own arm, then selection might do—as in the case of the selection of the inspectors-general referred to. Now, should the promotion be confined to the infantry? I think so. A general expansion of the Army is not contemplated; simply a reorganization of the infantry, which is considered necessary to meet the conditions of warfare; incidentally it gives the infantry certain promotion, but no more than the other arms have enjoyed for years. If it has suffered from slow promotion on account of its unique organization in the past, is that a reason why it should share its promotion with the other arms when it is simply placed on the same footing with them? Remember that if the bill becomes a law, and these promotions are made accordingly, not a man will stand one file higher than he would have stood had the infantry retained their three battalions since 1870.

But, it is said, the cavalry and artillery suffered from the infantry reduction of 1870. But remember again that was the reaction after a great war, that the bulk of the officers were from the volunteers, and it was largely a matter of chance to which arm of the Regular Service they were assigned. All arms were a part of the Grand Army and had not crystallized—shall I say fossilized?—into regiments as we know them now. At any rate reduction is the converse of the present case in this respect, that then it was a question of transfer or discharge, and the former was chosen as being the most merciful—a military necessity, if you please.

To show just how much the other branches have suffered from the influx of infantry officers in the reduction of 1870 the following tables are given, corrected as nearly as possible to date:

TABLE I.			
	Majors.	Cpts.	1st Lieuts.
Cavalry, 10 Regts.....	28	94	138
Artillery, 5 Regts.....	15	39	96
Infantry, 25 Regts.....	26	161	268

TABLE II.			
	Majors.	Cpts.	1st Lieuts.
Cavalry, 10 Regts.....	10	64	114
Artillery, 5 Regts.....	5	32	57
Infantry, 25 Regts.....	26	161	268

Table I. shows the actual number of promotions in each arm since the reduction of 1870.

Table II. shows what the number of promotions should have been in the Cavalry and Artillery in proportion to the actual number in the Infantry; the proportion being based on the number of regiments in each arm: Infantry, 1; Artillery, 1-5; Cavalry, 2-5.

Excess over their proportion of (18 majs. (10 majors
promotion: Cav. 30 cpts, Art. 7 Cpts.
24 1st Lts. 36 1st Lts.

Does not this prove that if the other arms have suffered the Infantry has suffered most? Is not the Manderson bill just? Is not the Infantry entitled to the promotion? Is not the regiment entitled to the vacancies made by the promotion of its senior captains? Is not the Infantry entitled in equity to the benefits of a law which the others got in 1870, but which it may not get in 1886?

Tardy justice! How many poor fellows have gone down to their graves; how many men are retired today who should have had another grade while still on duty!

Comrades all, let the good work go on; your turn will come; work for the advancement of your own arm, put self aside and unite for the common good; one thing at a time is a good rule. But by all means do not act like the dog in the manger, and then when your time does come your work and your advancement will not be divided with, nor impeded by, the INFANTRY.

THE NEW OVERCOAT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CAN nothing be done about the new overcoat? It is a great improvement, I am ready to admit, over the policeman's smock we had before; and so handsome, really, that it is a pity to spoil it. And yet it is spoiled! Put good rubber or horn buttons upon it instead of the frogs and cord, omit the braid upon the sleeve, and place the pockets obliquely upon the chest, and it would be as handsome as well as a useful garment. Less conspicuous but sufficiently military in appearance, it would also serve as a civilian ulster. It would then be exactly similar to the Navy overcoat. Long experience has taught our sailor comrades (who are compelled to walk the deck in all sorts of weather) the utility of few adornments, which only serve to catch the snow and sleet, and of having the pockets where one can keep his hands warm and hug himself in the bargain. How irresistible is this desire, in cold weather! But I would like to see a man hug himself in the present coat, with the arms held at full length in order that his hands may enter the straight, horizontal pockets. Whew!

And how absurd it looks with a stovepipe hat or a Derby! Of course, some idiot will say it was only intended for use with a forage cap; but when it comes to paying \$80 for an overcoat (the best coat that much) it ought to serve the double purpose.

But appearances aside, it is horribly inconvenient. The frogs and loops do not properly close the flap against the wind and snow, and, of course, do not support it at all. This fact is shown by the numerous devices for this purpose, which every officer and tailor designs, in the shape of false flaps, etc. And the loops wear the nap upon the edge of the coat in a very short while. Look at any of them after a month's use and see if this is not the case.

I will stake my "little all" upon one or two experiments. If the Lieutenant-General will try to get into such a coat between "first call" for guard mounting and the "assembly," a month's pay to a quarter of a cent he will be late, and he will order the changes suggested! First, one has to get into it, and that is hard enough if a man has reached his captaincy. Then you put your belt on, and, unhooking the lower strap, pass it through the slit in the back of the coat and re-attach it to the lower ring of the scabbard. If a man is married this is usually accomplished with the assistance of his wife and the cook, although the latter will impart a sausage odor to the strap which usually lasts until the strawberry season. If you are a bachelor you get the other ("old" or "new," as the case may be), officer of the day to do it for you. When both officers of the day are unmarried it is a comical sight to see them mutually perform this service, the one for the other, and finish their toilets on the parade ground. How the devil the Adjutant manages, if single, is more than I can understand!

The upper strap and hook, being farther to the front, are less troublesome; and these are usually thrust through the slit in the side of the coat, by the officer himself, as he hurries from his quarters. But do not imagine, O happy "cit," that this is the end of it. No! Every well regulated overcoat, of this pattern, has a huge hook and eye under the collar, which are next to be fastened; and about this time the unfortunate victim to an M. S. K.'s exuberant fancy discovers that his hood is on and the post orders require it to be off, or vice versa. This is finally adjusted, one way or the other; and when the Adjutant commands "sound off," our O. D. begins to button the false flaps aforesaid, or else the single button at the top, both of which shifts, although not in accordance with regulations, have been found necessary. Of course the "sound off" should be obeyed by the officers of the day as well as trumpeters or band, but the profanity of the former is often happily drowned by the discord of the latter.

And still those ten frogs and loops are to be fastened! Now, strange as it may appear, there are several ways of doing this—a lack of uniformity for which the A. G. should be held sternly responsible. Some officers make the fastening straight or direct; a second class put one loop through the other, while the third and most dandish set, participants in the exuberant fancy of the inventor, wind or twist the loops about each other before they attach them to the frogs. (A more fertile and appreciative mind would have tumbled upon this as a beautiful means of distinguishing the relative rank of the wearers: field officers, twisted loops; captains, interlaced loops, and lieutenants the straight—only this would have reversed the usual order of things.)

Happily, the Lieutenant-General does not wear such a garment; but let us suppose that he does, and, to make both ends meet, upon occasions when civilian dress is ordinarily employed. Imagine him trying to catch the last ferry-boat, with the fugitive two-penny in his vest pocket. Will he do it? No, he will not, unless he tear off those lovely frogs in the attempt; but he will murmur a gentle *He jacet* over the tomb of that M. S. K., when he dies, which will make his venerable hair curl. I've been there!

The one feature about American uniforms which commends itself to our own as well as to foreign eyes, is its extreme simplicity; and yet the only garment upon which there is any attempt at ornamentation is the overcoat. This is absurd. The overcoat, more than any other part of the uniform, should be designed for hard usage and, when practicable, for general wear. MAJOR.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REPORT OF INSP.-GEN. P. H. BRIGGS.

From advanced sheets furnished us through the courtesy of Gen. Briggs, we learn that the Infantry organizations, with but few exceptions, show more or less improvement in discipline and drill. The course pursued in the better drilled and more successful organizations of the Service in schooling officers and non-commissioned officers in their duties as well as instructors, is becoming better appreciated, and when the system becomes general throughout the Service, more rapid progress will be made and a higher standard of proficiency attained. The separate companies, as a class, are justly entitled to the credit of making the most rapid progress in all of the requirements of the Service. With the exception of the few leading regiments of the 1st and 2d Divisions, they are more prompt in obeying orders, more careful in the keeping of books and records and in the transaction of business with Superior Headquarters, take better care of State property, are more attentive at drills, and pay more attention to the adjustment of uniforms and equipments, than the companies of regiments.

Street parades and parades of ceremony have been given too much attention in the past, to the detriment of the more practical requirements of a soldier's duty. The recruit in too many instances is but partially and indifferently taught, and is hurried into the ranks of the company and expected to perform the duties of an experienced soldier without further instruction. To obviate this the establishment of recruit classes such as are now maintained in some of the more proficient organizations should be made general. Skirmish practice, although reasonable progress has been made in it, should receive more attention, and if the following were more generally observed, the more rapid improvement of the entire service would undoubtedly result, viz.:

Careful and thorough examination of newly elected officers. Schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers in every regiment, battalion, separate company, and battery. More care in recruiting as regards *personnel*, etc. A number of regiments and separate companies now require recruits to be examined by the surgeon, and inquiry is also made as to the character, standing, and avocation of the applicant. Careful and thorough instruction in the Schools of the Soldier and Company. And a firm and just enforcement of all of the requirements of the Service with the officer as well as with the enlisted man.

The artillery, with the exception of the 4th Battery, which has been non-effective for several years, and especially the two Gatling batteries, are reported in good condition, but a better and more comprehensive system of instruction is recommended, and the efforts of the 12th Regiment to familiarize its members with the service of artillery at the harbor forts are warmly (and deservedly) commended.

The recommendations to issue as a "service dress" the flannel blouse, supplemented by the white summer helmet without ornament, to wear the present double-breasted coat and the black helmet as a "dress uniform," to substitute the gray with a blue overcoat, to provide better regulations as to issue of and accountability for property, and to make the calibre of the musket correspond with that issued by the General Government, are worthy of consideration. While a change of equipments is very desirable, we agree with the Inspector's view that so far no pattern has been devised which would warrant its adoption, and until this is accomplished the present equipments had better be retained.

THE CAMP.

Of this the Inspector General says:

"The difference in the amount of work and consequent improvement accomplished by the organizations, thus far, should be sufficient to point out the necessity for the adoption of a more systematic and uniform method in the daily routine of duty to be hereafter performed. Tactical innovations or experiments in the ceremonies in guard assignments and at drill should no longer be permitted. Officers and non-commissioned officers should be schooled tactically, in the customs of the service, and in the proper method of imparting instruction, for the want of which the enlisted men are generally subjected to unnecessary fatigue and exposure, without being correspondingly benefited. A command composed largely of recruits, with new or inexperienced officers, can receive but slight benefit at camp if officers and guides depend or rely for instruction at drills, as is the usual custom, on the armory drills at home. Officers and non-commissioned officers need instruction more than the enlisted men, and I am of the opinion that it would result in great benefit to the service if the officers and non-commissioned officers of organizations, with a detail from each, could receive the benefit of one week's instruction in camp preparatory to entering on a tour of duty with their own commands. Whenever an officer has been detailed as an instructor, in a special branch, the best results have invariably followed, and the practice, if continued, would unquestionably result in permanent good to the service.

"There should be sufficient opportunities at home, to thoroughly impart instruction in the schools of the soldier and company, and officers and guides should be well versed in their duties in regard to the school of the battalion. Where this is accomplished but little time is necessary to be devoted to these branches in camp, except, perhaps, in the more difficult movements, and the time thus saved can be more profitably employed in the study and practice of the requirements of field service, as exemplified by the 23d Regt. during the past season.

"As the organizations progress, other and higher branches of military science relating to field service can be annually introduced. Through the over anxiety on the part of some regimental surgeons, on account of the excessive heat of the day, the practice of displaying a hospital flag, together with a liberal supply of stretchers, with a detail as an ambulance corps, etc., upon the field during a battalion drill, has had a tendency in a measure to demoralize the command, and should in future be discontinued; all necessary preparation could be made to meet emergencies without parading them under the eyes of the men on duty. The term of service of one week, is but short, and could be lengthened advantage-

ously, and each organization should perform a tour of duty at least every other year.

"Past experience having proven that the visits of the 'Veteran Corps' tend to derange the routine duty of the day and is destructive of discipline, such visits should be discouraged.

"The practice indulged in by the men of five out of the seven commands (the 23d and 71st Regiments excepted) of making night hideous by all sorts of noisy demonstrations on the first night in camp, should, if possible, be overcome in the future. On the last night of the organizations in camp discipline has usually been relaxed, and the men allowed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent in a good natured, gentlemanly way. Illuminations, fireworks, and fantastic parades were indulged in to a greater or lesser degree. The custom is improper in a military camp, and the possibility of its being carried to excess and becoming subversive of good discipline should be seriously considered.

"Instances occurred where sentries were badgered and annoyed in an improper manner by officers in authority, for the purpose of testing their knowledge of their duties. Sentries should not be subjected to such treatment. When found deficient they should instead be instructed in a proper and dignified manner.

"The practice of allowing numbers of unauthorized persons to accompany the grand rounds is hurtful in its tendencies, and the presence of officers entitled to make the rounds, or those specially invited by the commander of the post or by the officer of the day, should in future only be permitted. If the separate companies of a brigade cannot be placed in camp together as one command, then the companies in certain districts or sections of the State—which are liable to be called upon for united action in an emergency—should serve in camp as a provisional battalion or regiment, under the instruction of an able and experienced field officer, in order that they may become familiarized with each other, thereby enabling them to act and work together to a better advantage under the ranking officer of such an improvised battalion in cases of necessity. A regiment not of the numerical strength required to occupy the camp alone would not be crippled to any extent and the presence of a provisional battalion or regiment would not interfere, while both could perform the required service independent of each other."

In summing up, Gen. Briggs says the improvement of the Guard in numbers and efficiency, though not rapid, has been steady, and they are now better prepared to take the field or meet an emergency than ever before. It is, however, continues the report, too frequently remarked that officers of the National Guard are apt to be "too technical," "too literal in their interpretation of tactics;" that they "read between the lines," and "are not practical enough." Many questions are constantly being asked, and often trivial ones, while the most of them have been answered over and over again. Heretofore such questions have been, and to some extent still are, submitted to prominent officers of the U. S. and National Guard Services, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, resulting at times in differences of opinion, but for some time past the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has issued circulars containing decisions upon such points, which are considered binding by the U. S. Army and are recognized as a part of the tactics now in use. Because such decisions have not as yet been given to the National Guard of this State through General Headquarters, some officers, with views of their own, will not accept them. Therefore, all such decisions should be published in general orders, and no text-books be recognized unless authorized by U. S. or State authority, and all questions of this sort arising should be submitted for decision to the State authorities and the decisions published in general orders.

Up to the establishment of the State Camp, it was deemed advisable to hold many of the inspections, particularly those of the regiments of the 1st and 2d Divisions during the month of May and early in June, but owing to the difficulty heretofore experienced in making the assignments for camp service, early inspections of necessity had to be abandoned, though a fair amount of work was accomplished until this year, by inspecting and mustering the organizations in camp. As it was thought best to try the experiment of dispensing with inspections in camp the past season, it is suggested and urged, that if the custom is to be hereafter followed the details for camp service be made sufficiently early to permit the issuing of an order, giving the necessary time required for the preparation and examination of muster rolls, for the commencement of the inspections of such organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions not detailed for camp service, and such others as may be determined upon early in the month of May.

At that season of the year, just after a season's drill, the commands can more readily be assembled, are under better discipline and drill, and are not then liable to be interfered with by details to Creedmoor. Members of organizations detailed for camp service make all necessary arrangements to absent themselves from business during the time specified, and but few commands have thus far failed in retaining their full effective strength while serving in camp. The experiences of the past season in ordering out troops in our large cities to inspection and muster during the hottest season of the year, with the thermometer in the "nineties," and with many of the officers and enlisted men away on their vacations, proved unsatisfactory and discouraging to the commands and did not afford the Insp.-General's Department proper opportunity to judge of their standing and condition, and the same was the case with organizations which had been in camp and were permitted to be inspected in the evening in their own or other armories. A portion of the troops should, therefore, be inspected prior to June 15, and the balance, if no inspections are to be made in camp, after Sept. 15.

THE UNIFORMED VETERAN QUESTION.

The alleviating influence of time has brought about calmer judgment, and under its influence the wounds struck during the deadly conflict between the active and retired members of the New York and Brooklyn regiments have healed and lost their sting. In other words, peace has been restored between the combatants and non-combatants, the latter generally realizing their proper position and accepting the situation claimed by the actives to be the true

one. The only exception to this state of affairs is the 7th Regiment, whose veterans still continue their Quixotic battle by frantic renewed attempts at Albany to secure that recognition which has been justly and properly denied them during two successive seasons. While we know little of the means at the disposal of the veterans to secure success, the recent attempt at a settlement of the difficulty have certainly proven the increased strength of their opponents, and the almost unanimous, mainly stand (the only correct one under military principles) taken by the Board of Officers of the Seventh has demonstrated beyond doubt that the sentiments of the regiment as a whole are opposed to the pretensions of the Veterans. The merits of the question have been sufficiently discussed, and the differences under consideration are well enough known to make further explanation here unnecessary, but it would be well to state that the interest and progress of the active force demand all the attention of the military authorities and Legislature, and the creation of a corps of fancy soldiers, with imaginary titles and phantastic attire, is a thing entirely incompatible with the spirit of the age, and therefore out of the question. Governor Hill's attitude towards the project during the previous year amply demonstrates the hopelessness of the task of bringing about such a state of affairs, at least for the next three years, even should a Legislature be found willing to give its sanction to the establishment of such a force of holiday soldiers. The purpose for which veteran corps were established is a noble one, and as long as they confine themselves to their proper sphere they can doubtless render great support to their organization, but they should not be allowed to overstep the bounds between the useful and ridiculous. From all appearances, the coming battle against the windmills, though doubtless a disastrous one to the attacking, will turn out an amusing one to the opposing force.

THE CONVENTION OF THE N. Y. NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The National Guard Association of New York held its eighth annual convention in the Common Council Chamber, at the City Hall, Albany, New York, on January 26 and 27. The President, General W. H. Brownell, in his opening speech, after congratulating the Guard on its progress in the direction of practicality, called attention to the present indefinite regulations as to accountability for the State service uniform, the necessity of fixing a method for the disposition to be made of those of men discharged, and the settling of the question as to whether men re-enlisting for one year are entitled to a new uniform.

He recommended the addition of two howitzers instead of two Gatling guns (as advocated recently in these columns) to each Infantry regiment for riot duty, on the plea that the point of impact of the Gatling at short range only covers a few files, and that the effect of grape and canister would be much more disastrous. He again called attention to the resolution passed at the convention of last year with regard to veteran associations, and to the necessity of upholding it. The resolution was as follows:

"That the National Guard Association of the State of New York respectfully but earnestly protests against any legislation which would authorize the use of military titles by those who do not hold or who have not held lawful commissions of the grade or rank indicated by such titles, or which would authorize the wearing of military uniforms by those who are not in the military service of the United States or the several States, or who are not veterans of the late war, or which would authorize the use of the name or numerical designation of any regiment, battalion or company of the National Guard of the State of New York by any other uniformed corps, without the consent of such regiment, battalion or company."

The General, after duly endorsing the merits of the State camp, advocated that matters should be arranged so as to admit of a tour at the camp for each organization once in two years.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, General C. F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, having explained the situation in an elaborate argument against the adoption of the Springfield rifle as the State arm, offered the following resolution:

"That while this association believes efforts should be made to obtain for our State troops modern weapons of the same calibre used by the Regular Army, and we would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter, we do not look favorably upon the proposition of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, to exchange our Remington arms for the Springfield rifle."

This was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Col. George D. Scott, of New York; first vice-president, Captain John Raines, Canandaigua; second vice-president, Captain Louis Wendel, New York; recording secretary, Col. A. B. Lawrence, Warsaw; corresponding secretary, Major Morris B. Farr, Brooklyn; treasurer, Captain Henry S. Rasquin, Brooklyn; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Brooklyn.

The convention, in spite of the absence of delegates from two prominent New York regiments (the 12th and 23d), was unusually well attended, and the debates and resolutions bore the stamp of harmonious action.

NEW YORK.

The small attendance at the first of the series of lectures to be given by the staff of the 1st Division, which took place at the 7th regiment armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 23, proves that the Guard does not take as much interest in the matter as its importance demands. The 23d, the 69th, and the 71st regiments were not represented at all, and the only representative of the 9th was Lieut.-Col. T. B. Rand, who is generally on hand where military matters are discussed. The 7th and 12th furnished creditable contingents. Of the former we noted Col. Clark, Lieut.-Col. Smith, Major Allison, Adjutant Rand, Capt. Appleton, Conover, Pollard, Rhoads, and others. The quota of the 12th consisted of Colonel Jones, Lieut.-Col. Dowd, Adj. Schermerhorn, Qmr. Powers, Dr. Henry, Capt. Content and Murphy, and Lieut. Parsons. While the 1st Division staff was present in creditable numbers the 1st Brigade furnished only Major Webb, and Gen. Fitzgerald, with one staff officer, were present of the 2d Brigade. We also noticed Capt. Earle and Wendel of the artil-

ery. Col. Gildersleeve discoursed on the new Regulations, and Col. Broughton read a paper on relative rank written by Col. Jussen, who was prevented from reading it himself by a bad cold. The paper announced to be delivered by Col. B. F. Church did not come forth because the author was prevented.

Major Howard Ackerman, Ordnance Officer of the 3d Brigade, has been appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of that command.

On the occasion of the presentation of its marksman's badges the 6th Separate Company of Troy, on Tuesday night, Jan. 26, gave a drill which ranked with the best performances of that sort. Captain Cusack was in command.

The New York Tribune raises a very interesting question, if not as to the eligibility of Chamberlain Ivins to the position of Judge Advocate General, at least as to the propriety of his appointment. As city chamberlain he will be called upon to pass upon payments for the construction, repair and care of armories, and as Judge Advocate General all contracts for construction and repairs must be drawn or approved by him. It is also an open question whether a salaried officer of the city should receive compensation also as a State officer. The integrity of General Ivins is not questioned, but the query whether Governor Hill has not blundered in many mouths.

Col. John T. Camp, recently elected to the command of the 22d regiment, passed the Examining Board, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. An election for Lieut. Col. has been asked for to take place on Friday, Feb. 5. Adjutant W. J. Harding will be the choice.

Col. Louis Finkelmeier orders the 32d Regiment to assemble for drill at 8 p. m., Feb. 1, preparatory to the review before Mayor D. D. Whitney, of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, when Major G. L. Fox, I. R. P., of the 4th Brigade, will present the decorations to the 79 marksmen who qualified during the season of 1885. Col. Finkelmeier prohibits white collars when fatigue uniform is worn.

Co. K, 22d Regiment, celebrated their anniversary in usual style on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26.

Nothing has as yet been done about filling the vacant brigadier generalship of the 4th Brigade. If an election should be ordered Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d, would doubtless prove the successful candidate, but the authorities are very apathetic in the matter.

Company D, 12th Regiment, held their annual reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The trial of Major-General Alexander Shaler of the 1st Division, on the well-known charges, ended in a disagreement of the jury on Thursday, January 28, 1886.

The 74th Regiment took possession of its splendid new armory Saturday evening, Jan. 23. Colonel Bloomer, before dismissing the command, read a sort of riot act, cautioning the members in regard to their conduct in future. Military discipline, which with this command has been relaxed for the past year, will now be very rigid. The new building will be formally dedicated Feb. 22.

MILITARY ATHLETICS.

The annual entertainment of the 5th Regt., I. M. N. G., Athletic Club was held at the armory, Baltimore, Md., on the evening of Jan. 23. The fifty yards dash was won by Walter Williams; the dash of 40 yards, by J. M. Caley, 1st Regiment, N. G. of Pennsylvania; the one-mile run by Geo. W. Coulston, 1st Pennsylvania. In the pole vaulting, J. M. Dashiell, Baltimore Athletic Club, scored ten feet; the one-mile walk was won by C. B. Nichols, 1st Pennsylvania; the two miles go-as-you-please in heavy marching order by Geo. W. Coulston, 1st Pennsylvania, with L. B. Brewer second. There were boxing matches between Owen Kraft and Geo. Kraft, between Harry Lee and Ed. Braden, and between Braden and Frank Foote. There was also fancy bicycle riding, horizontal bar, vaulting, and other exercises.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TARRING DOWN.

Sprinkle, sprinkle lots of tar,
When aloft at work you are;
Up above the deck so high,
Wingless angels near the sky,
When you're riding down a stay,
Rub it well into the lay,
Capsize your pot and view the spray,
Oh, I tell you it is gay,
Smother paintwork near and far,
Sprinkle, sprinkle lots of tar.

Sprinkle, sprinkle lots of tar,
If you want the decks to mar,
Rub it well into the backstays,
Manage to get some on the jackstays,
Let it rip in all the boats,
Don't forget the officers' coats,
Smother yourself and every spar,
Sprinkle, sprinkle lots of tar.

Sprinkle, sprinkle lots of tar,
You need not be particular,
Chew tobacco, squirt the juice,
Smother everything of use,
Yes, my U. S. Naval Tar,
Thousands of miles from fond mamma,
And the rod of stern papa,
You'll learn the wrinkle in a twinkling,
How to sprinkle lots of tar.

R. LANDSAY, U. S. S. Lancaster.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Loyal Legion on the 31st of December, 1885, numbered as follows:

	Instituted.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Tot.
1. Pennsylvania.....	April 15, 1865.	460	15	9	484
2. New York.....	Jan. 17, 1866.	487	13	6	506
3. Maine.....	April 23, 1866.	69	1	1	71
4. Massachusetts.....	March 4, 1868.	536	10	14	560
5. California.....	April 12, 1871.	426	21	13	460
6. Wisconsin.....	May 15, 1874.	113	2	..	115
7. Illinois.....	May 8, 1879.	209	3	2	214
8. Dist. of Columbia.....	Feb. 1, 1882.	304	0	7	311
9. Ohio.....	May 3, 1882.	330	7	1	338
10. Michigan.....	Feb. 4, 1885.	80	1	..	81
11. Minnesota.....	May 6, 1885.	68	3	2	73
12. Oregon.....	May 6, 1885.	27	..	..	27
13. Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1885.	51	..	..	51
14. Nebraska.....	Oct. 21, 1885.	50	..	..	50
Total Membership.....		3228	84	50	3371

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held at Delmonico's on the evening of Feb. 3, the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Colonel John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery; Captain B. H. Huttman, U. S. V.; Captain C. Curie, U. S. V.; General J. A. Hill, U. S. V.; Lieutenant H. M. Smith, U. S. V.; Major Vanderbilt Allen,

late U. S. Army; General J. E. Duryee, U. S. V.; Major A. J. Clark, U. S. V.; W. S. Blunt, late Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.; Paymaster F. H. Hinman, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. B. Fielder, U. S. V.; and General Hiram Bureyea, U. S. V.; Lieut. B. A. Whitman, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, U. S. N., have been transferred to the District of Columbia Commandery. General Horatio C. King, U. S. V., 115 Broadway, is announced as musical director of the commandery, and all companions who can sing are requested to forward to him their names as soon as practicable before the February meeting, to the end that a quartette and other musical combinations may be organized so as to render the singing at meetings more effective.

At a meeting of the California Commandery held December 30, the following were elected: Gen. Henry M. Naglee, U. S. V.; Col. Thomas Moonlight, U. S. V.; Lt. Col. S. Howard Gillpatrick, U. S. V.; Major John P. Baker, Paymaster U. S. A.; Major Thomas J. Anderson, U. S. V.; Major Augustus J. Vanhook, U. S. V.; Capt. John W. French, 25th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell, Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.; Capt. Mason Carter, 5th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Merritt H. Insley, late Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.; Capt. George T. Anthony, U. S. V.; Capt. Isaac F. Evans, U. S. V.; First Lieut. John G. Leefe, 19th U. S. Inf.; First Lieut. Wm. B. Stone, U. S. V.; First Lieut. Homer W. Pond, U. S. V.; First Lieut. H. Beale, U. S. V.; First Lieut. James R. McClure, U. S. V.; First Lieut. Shaw F. Neely, U. S. V.; Lt. Commander Jacob E. Noel, U. S. N.; Acting Ensign Henry Z. Howard, late U. S. N.; Ensign Selim E. Woodworth, U. S. N.; A. A. Surgeon Henry S. Haskin, U. S. A., and Mr. Herbert W. Yemas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

When Lieutenant Schwatka returned from his sledge trip in the Arctic in quest of the Franklin Records he had so modest an estimate of his own capabilities as an author that he permitted the story of his journey to be told by his second in command, Mr. William H. Gilder. Since his retirement from the Army he has developed a capacity of which he had the blossoming while he still continued in the Service, and he is now certainly showing exceptional capacity as a popular writer. His name appears frequently, and always acceptably, in the periodicals of the day, and through the medium of Cassell and Company he presents some of the results of his explorations in interesting form. His work is entitled, "Along Alaska's Great River. A Popular Account of the Travels of the Alaska Exploring Expedition, 1883, along the Great Yukon River, from its Source to its Mouth, in the British Northwest Territory and in the Territory of Alaska." The other members of the expedition were Dr. George F. Wilson, U. S. A., surgeon; Chas. A. Homan, U. S. Eng., topographer and photographer; Sergt. Chas. A. Gloster, U. S. A., artist; Corp. Shircliff, Privates Roth and Colez, and J. B. McIntosh, a miner. For the opportunity to make this exploration of Government territory, the advantages of which accrue to the Government, the party, according to Mr. Schwatka, owe the Government no thanks. Fearful of disapproval from Washington, "the little expedition which gave the complete survey of the third river of our country stole away like a thief in the night, and with far less money in its hands to conduct it through its journey than was afterwards appropriated by Congress to publish its report." The general results of the expedition are known to our readers; the story of its details are told by Mr. Schwatka in a narrative so graphic and interesting that it is evident that he has not mistaken his vocation in undertaking the role of a popular writer. He makes it clear that the seven millions Mr. Seward devoted to the purchase of Alaska was well expended, and that we have in this territory a reserve of wealth which we may in the future have occasion to draw upon. The journey described was on a raft over nearly 150 miles of lakes and along the great stream for over 1,300 miles, the largest raft journey ever made in the interests of geographical science. The entire river, from its source to its headwaters, was traversed, the party returning home by way of Behring's Sea and touching at the Aleutian Islands.

To those who have sought from time to time to reverse the accepted judgment concerning the beautiful Lucretia Borgia is now to be added Mr. William Waldorf Astor, our late Minister to Rome. In his "Valentino, an Historical Romance of the Sixteenth Century" (Charles Scribner's Sons), Mr. Astor pictures Lucretia as amiable, well meaning, frivolous, and unfortunate in the influence of her early life, and the victim of failings which resulted from vicissitudes for which she is only partially responsible, but by no means the monster of iniquity, whom Doncetti has set to music. For the seventeen years preceding her death, on the 24th of June, 1519, she lived at Ferrara, "ever more and more beloved and honored—a dutiful wife and an exemplary mother." Mr. Astor does not attempt the impossible task of establishing the relative of the Borgia in popular favor, and her father, Alexander VI., and her brother, Cesare, remain undisturbed by this historical restoration to maintain the reputation of the family for a depravity which neither their talent and cultivation, nor the art of Machiavelli, can save from historical condemnation. Mr. Astor's work is an historical study rather than a novel, and as such it should be judged.

Captain R. B. Forbes, of Boston, has written an interesting work of 156 pages, entitled "Notes on Ships of the Past." The author says he began with "a short article on the causes of the decadence of American shipping," but as the materials opened out before him, he found that a limit could hardly be anticipated. His earliest recollections of notable ships date back to the War of 1812, when he was eleven years old. Knowing that the period of seventy-three years is covered by the work, it can readily be seen how many interesting data have been compiled by Captain Forbes in this labor of love.

We have received a copy, reprinted from the "Scottish Geographical Magazine," of the admirable anniversary address, delivered before the Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh, November, 1885, by Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. Army, honorable member of the society. As to future Arctic work, Lieutenant Greely says, "which will surely come, in its own good time, I advocate its being pursued in the direction of Franz Josef Land, believing that, as always, not only the one route to the Pole, but as that in which the most fruitful geographical Arctic work can be done."

Messrs. Robert Clarke and Co., Cincinnati, publish an Oration on George Henry Thomas before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1884, by Wm. H. Lambert. "Complete and symmetrical, the character of General Thomas combined all the virtues and graces that unite in the great soldier and true gentleman." "Reminiscences of the Last Year of President Lincoln's Life," by Chaplain Edw. D. Neill, is a paper read at a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M. O. L. L., St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 4, 1885.

"Hampton Institute, 1868-1885, Its Work for Two Races," is the title of an interesting little pamphlet recently issued. It was printed by the Colored and Indian students trained in the office of the Institute, and the typography certainly cannot be found fault with. The facts collected show how important a factor in the development of two races the Hampton school has become.

"How We Treat Wounds To-day," by Robert T. Morris, M. D. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons), is a treatise on antiseptic surgery which can be understood by beginners. It gives an exceedingly practical summary of its object, or, as its quaint preface says, "in digestible form, a dish of truth from which all bones have been removed." It is eminently clear and vigorous.

The interesting article on "River Transportation and the Muscle Shoals Canal," by Major W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., which originally appeared in the Chattanooga Times, has recently been reprinted in pamphlet form for the general information of the public.

"George Elliot's Two Marriages," an interesting essay on a very interesting subject, by C. G. Ames, and

"Evolution and Religion," one of Mr. M. J. Savage's most vigorous lectures, are published in handsome pamphlet form, at 25 cents each, by G. H. Buchanan and Co., Phila.

"Markof (Le Violin Russe)," by Henry Greville, is published by T. B. Peterson and Bros., Philadelphia. It is a Russian story, such as Mme. Greville excels in.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. O.—General S. B. Holabird will be retired for age June 20, 1890.

S.—Saddler Sergeant is a rank and he is of the same grade as an Ordnance Sergeant. Which of the two would be the senior depends on the date of appointment or warrant.

"Constant Reader."—Write at once to "Captain Henry J. Haynsworth, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Hot Springs, Ark.," and doubtless you will obtain full information of the subject you mention.

J. K. H. asks when there will be a vacancy from the 4th Congressional District of California in the West Point Military Academy and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Ans.—Naval Academy—1891. Military Academy—Candidate has just been appointed to enter in June next. If he is successful a vacancy will not occur until 1890.

Veteran.—L. L. Livingston is now Major 4th U. S. Artillery stationed at Fort Warren, Boston, Mass. Captain John G. Turnbull, 3d U. S. Artillery, is stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieutenant Constantine Chase, 3d Artillery, at Washington Barracks, D. C., and Major William Arthur, Paymaster, U. S. A., at Governor's Island, New York City. Doubtless these officers, if written to, would assist you in proving that you are identical with the man who served in the battery you mention under the name then assumed by you.

An Old Subscriber asks: 1. How many light batteries are there in each artillery regiment and when was the order for the additional light batteries issued? Ans.—Two to each regiment; see G. O. M. A. G. O., Aug. 15, 1882. 2. Are there now any inmates of the Soldiers' Home drawing pensions? Ans.—Yes, several.

N. C. O.—Par. 30, Army Regulations, saying that "as a rule promotions of non-com. officers to the rank of 2d lieutenants will not be made if the candidate is under 21 or over 30, nor if married" is still in force. The examination of civilians and of non-commissioned officers for commissions is much about the same, as to general subjects, and it is our impression that the examination of the latter, (the N. C. O's) especially in the matter of the higher branches of education, is somewhat easier than in the case of the former (the civilians).

NEW ENGLISH GUNS AND POWDER.

PROVIDED that present intentions are not modified, it is likely there will be about at the end of the next financial year, in addition to those now in ships abroad, an armament of something like 380 breech-loaders. Recent comments on having guns which could carry projectiles a short distance only, will surely not apply then, as the 5-inch guns are sighted up to 8,700 yards, and it may safely be considered a tolerably smart performance for 16 lb. of powder to throw a projectile of 50 lb. weight, and perhaps hit a ship at over five miles' range. The other calibres have also large ranges and great powers of penetration. In fact, the Rodney guns, though only 68 tons, will, till the Benbow's are ready, be the most powerful guns afloat, and though the projectile is of less weight than those of the Infexible, it is set in motion with a charge of some 70 lb. in excess of that for the latter's charge.—Army and Navy Gazette.

The German cocoa powder, adopted for use in the English Service on the recommendation of the Ordnance Select Committee, appears to be a somewhat dangerous neighbor to have in one's proximity in action. In the committee's report of the trials carried out at Woolwich on Dec. 3, 1884, we find it stated that "the second day's trial consisted in firing at charges of the three powders from a Martini-Henry rifle at 200 yards range. In all cases it was found that a direct hit anywhere in the body of the cartridge ignited the powder, whether the cartridge was in the zinc cylinder or in the open. As the powder was found to be ignited by the impact of the Martini-Henry rifle-bullet, it was decided not to continue the programme with machine and other guns of greater power than the rifle." And yet the committee reported in favor of this slow-burning powder? Why? We presume because our guns are so weak that it would be dangerous to use the old R. L. G. quick-burning powder, which, however, does not ignite on the impact of a rifle-bullet. In action we shall expect to hear of tumbrils exploding, and rendering our artillery useless, in many parts of the field, and of disastrous results attending the use of this powder on board ship. Poor powder-monkeys.—Horse Guards Gazette.

SCENE OF THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.

Few traces of the mutiny now exist at Cawnpore. Wheeler's entrenchment has been razed, but low stakes mark the line of the rampart. Adjoining this site is the handsome memorial church of Romanesque style, called by the sadly appropriate name of All Souls. Indented by shot and shell, the well yet stands from which the besieged drew water with such peril. The one into which the dead were thrown, night after night, has been filled and surmounted by a monument. The fatal bungalow and its neighboring well have been consecrated by a garden of flowers and evergreens, nearly fifty acres in extent. Although the house of death has disappeared, a black marble slab indicates its position. The memorable well is crowned by the marble figure of an angel, emblematic of martyrdom and victory, and enclosed by a high octagonal screen, gothic in design. All is fair to the eye, but the horrible associations of the spot ever haunt the mind. The pedestal of the statue bears this inscription: "Sacred to the perpetual memory of the great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who, near this spot, were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondoo Punth, of Bitoor, and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below, on the 15th day of July, 1857."

A small, deserted temple, and an overhanging papaul tree, at the top of the flight of steps of the landing, bear witness to the rain of bullets that greeted the betrayed people. In several places on the walls of the temple, freshly written in an enviable hand, were the words, "May God destroy the English nation soon." The work, most probably, of a young man, Hindu or Mohammedan, instructed

at the expense of the Indian government.—Moore's "The Queen's Empire."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MASTERS of vessels approaching the coast of Tripoli are warned to beware of an erratic torpedo which has lately broken away from its moorings, and is supposed to be wandering wildly over the waters of the Mediterranean.

Le Yucht gives a summary of the effects of the firing from the Hercules at Portsmouth against the Moncrieff gun. It remarks that the quick-firing and machine guns firing at about 1,300 yards range for ten minutes made sufficiently close shooting and such hits that it could scarcely be decided whether the gun would have been disabled or not by them.

The shrapnel had fired at about 5,000 yards with less effect, and the common shell with still less. None of the dummy detachment were struck. The results were considered strongly in favor of the Moncrieff system. There is an account of the operations of the French fleet in the capture of the Pescadore Islands. The geographical position of the Pescadores is declared to be admirable, better, in fact, than that of Hong Kong and the port of Makung, and well suited to the requirements of the French fleet in the Chinese waters.

The latest returns of the British Army show that there are about 250,000 available for service, of whom 205,000 are with the colors, nearly 40,000 in the first class army reserve, and nearly 7,000 in the second class. Of militia, including the militia reserve, there are about 114,000, and of yeomanry cavalry, about 11,500. The men of the Royal Navy, including

those on coast-guard service, and the royal marine artillery and infantry, number some 60,000 officers and men; the volunteers at home reckon up 220,000; the Indian native forces, allowing for the additions which have been made lately, must approach 160,000; and the Canadian active militia number over 45,000 of all ranks. Beyond these resources there are several regiments of militia organized in the Channel Islands, and volunteer corps in the West Indies, the Cape, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malta, Natal, New South Wales (including a corps of regular artillery), New Zealand, St. Helena, Singapore, South Australia (including the permanent artillery), Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and India.

In compliance with the order directing the bayonets in possession of the infantry to be thoroughly tested and examined, those of the 2d West Riding Regiment at Aldershot went through the examiners'

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hands recently, with the result that out of about 700 bayonets 55 broke while being tested, and 180 were found to be soft and otherwise defective.

At the trial of the new pattern torpedo boat, built by Messrs. Thornycroft, it was found that in the six hours the boat travelled 68 miles, with a pressure of only 1-8, and though the machinery is of 640 horsepower, only 300 pounds of coal were consumed during the whole trial.

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It is reported that the Servian Government has just signed a contract with an English firm for the delivery of 800,000 fr. worth of Zubovitch land torpedoes within six weeks.

The Spanish Government has just received from the builders, the Germania-Werft of Kiel, a new torpedo boat, measuring 124 feet long, 15 feet 8 inches beam, and 8 feet 6 inches in depth to the keel amidship. She was launched on Nov. 24, and then underwent a series of trials in the presence of Spanish and German officers. With the full equipment on board

it was found that the boat could carry enough coal to steam 2,100 knots at 10 knots per hour. In the endurance test she steamed for five hours at a mean speed of 19.86 knots, the contract being that she should maintain 19 knots for three hours. With four runs on the measured mile a mean speed of 21.53 knots was obtained with an expenditure of a little over 1,000 horse-power.

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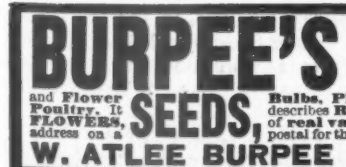
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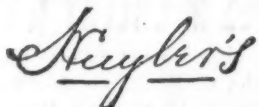


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The *Boadicea*, unarmored corvette, at Portsmouth, is to be provided with the new mark, VII., torpedo carriages, which are to be fitted with electric firing gear suitable both for air and powder impulse. The *Immortalité*, at Chatham, is to be similarly furnished with the new carriages, and in order to reduce the size of the ports as much as possible, the sides are to be bulged out to a moderate extent.

The *Bellerophon*, 20, ironclad, was recently taken outside Plymouth Breakwater for a three hours' full-speed trial of her machinery. The ship's head was directed northwest, and a run was made in that direction for nearly two hours, the vessel maintaining a speed of 13 knots per hour. On leaving, the draught of water forward was 24 ft.; aft, 27 ft. 6 in.; steam in the boilers, 20 lbs.; revolutions of engines, 66½; vacuum in condensers, 26 in.; pressure on piston, 22.2 lbs.; indicated horse-power, 5,911; mean speed, 13.33 knots per hour. Occasionally the speed rose to 14 knots per hour.

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The 123th entertainment of the Grand Conservatory of Music, New York, of which Dr. Eberhard is president, took place on Wednesday evening at Chickering Hall. It was the quarterly exhibition by the students, and the long programme was thoroughly enjoyable.

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1886, advertised elsewhere, is a very handsome and complete catalogue of Garden, Farm, and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Thoroughbred Live Stock and Fancy Poultry. It contains 128 pages, two colored plates, hundreds of illustrations, and is beautifully bound in an illuminated cover. It contains much information of value to every farmer and gardener, and will be sent free on application to W. Atlee Burpee and Co., the well known seedsmen of Philadelphia, Pa.

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BIRTHS.

MOFFATT.—At Fort Spokane, W. T., to the wife of Lieut. William Moffatt, 2d U. S. Infantry, a son.

MASON.—At San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 14, 1885, to the wife of 2d Lt. J. S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

PENROSE-MINOR.—At Cincinnati, O., January 19, Lieut. CHAS. W. PENROSE, 11th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARIE B. MINOR, daughter of John D. Minor, Esq.

RANDALL-SEAMAN.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., January 26, Mr. FREDERICK RANDALL, to Miss EMMA O. SEAMAN, stepdaughter of Commodore A. E. K. Benham, U. S. Navy.

REIWAUD-REICHENBERGER.—At Brackettville, Texas, January 16, Sergeant Major HARTHOLO REIWAUD, 19th U. S. Infantry, to Miss ELISE REICHENBERGER.

WEBSTER-GATES.—At Seattle, Wash. Terr., January 5, Assistant Paymaster E. B. WEBSTER, U. S. Navy, to Miss STELLA GATES.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Burlington, Vt., January 26, Lieutenant ELLIOTT J. ARTHUR, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 36.

BROWN.—At 101 Park Avenue, New York City, Jan. 23, ELIPHALET BROWN, formerly Acting Master U. S. Navy.

COX.—At Miles City, Montana, January —, CHARLES G. COX, formerly Captain 10th U. S. Cavalry and Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

CRAWFORD.—Killed, on active service, January 28, 1886, Captain EMMET CRAWFORD, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

SAWTELLE.—Entered into life eternal, at Englewood, N. J., January 28, ELIZABETH LYMAN SAWTELLE, wife of Hon. Charles Sawtelle, and mother of General Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. Army, in the 78th year of her age.

SEAGER.—At Georgetown, D. C., January 23, Professor EDWARD SEAGER, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 77.

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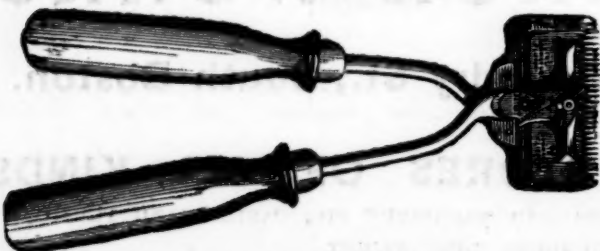
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FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

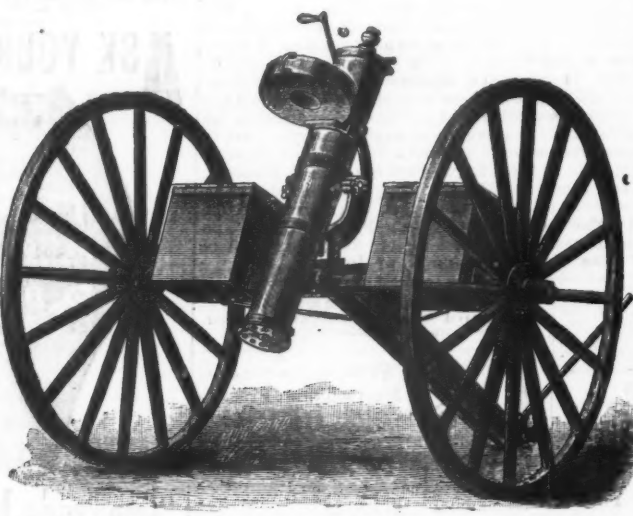


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect.

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